# BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1818. [NUMBER 1364.


IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Packet now open for the reception of letters to be transmiited to Europe by the King's Packet Mail Lonach, will be closed on or about the 1st of next month,

C. LAW,
*H. M. D. P. M. G.*

BOMBAY,
*H. M. Gen. Post Office*
16th October 1818.

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*For Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah,*
THE SHIP
## *DUNCAN,*
JOHN STUTELY,
*Commander,*

TO sail on or about the 15th Nov. and will take Freight for either of the above places. For further particulars apply to Mr. CATCHATOOR JOHANNES at his office, or to the Commander in Rampart Row.

*Bombay, October 17th* 1818.

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## *Ferrar & Eduljee,*
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
*IN MEADOW STREET,*
On MONDAY next the, 19th instant.

SUNDRY articles of Furniture, Glass Ware &c. Likewise a handsome Silver Watch with goldseals; a Neat Shigrampo, &c . &c. &c.

*Bombay, 17th October* 1818.

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## *ADVERTISEMENT,*

*Notice is Hereby Given,*

THAT BHOYDASS SAKIDASS of Bombay, Banian Inhabitant, hath bargained with HURRICHUND SADASEW, administrator to the Estate of late SADASEW RAGOONATH CASTIA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, for the purchase of a certain piece or parcel of Oart or Cocoanut Plantations of one & a quarter wheel, called Borbhatt, situate without the Town walls of Bombay at or near the Pallow street, bound d on the East by the Oart of Joseph Maria de Souza, West by the Oart of Bayabaye, sister of Anunta Ragow, North by the Public Road, & South by the Oart of Eduljee Barocher; any person or persons having any claim or demand on the said Premises are hereby required to notify the same to the said BHOYDASS SAKIDASS within fourteen days; else they will be precluded therein.

*Bombay, 16th October* 1818.

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જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • કીમાથી • આપીએ • ચને
શ્રી • મુમબઇના • રેવાશી • વાનીઓ •
બાજદારા • શાકીદારા • એ • મરનાર • શેઠ
રવીવ • રઝાનાથ • કાશાનીમાનાં • વકીલ • નાં
એ • કરીચંદ • શદાશીવ • શાથે • બેચાતો • વા
કીનો • કટકો • લેવાનુ • શાતુ • કીધુછે • એવા
કી • નામે • બોરબાંટ • બાકારકોટ • પાકવા
ના • રશાતા • પાશેછે • એ • વાડીમાં • નરીમ
લીનાં • જાડેછે • આશરે • શેવા • રેટનીછે •
એ • વાડીનાં • ઉગમન • દશા • ઉપર • જુને •
મારી • દે • શોજની • વાડીછે • એનાં • આઠમ
દશા • ઉપર • અનનતા • રાગવની • બેન • નાં
એ • બમાબાઇની • વાડીછે • એના • ઉતર •
દશા • ઉપર • ઓકેટો • રશાતોછે • એના • દખ
ન • દશા • ઉપર • એદલજી • જરોચાની • વા
કીછે • એ • ઉપર • કરએક • લોક • અગાર •
લોકોનો • દાવો • અગાર • બેકેલ્લ • કોએતો •
તે • કણીએ • બાજદારા • શકે આદારાને • દં
ન ૧૪ માં • આવીને • જાકેર • કરે • તેમાર •
પછી • એ • દાવો • કબુલ • કરશે • નકી ❀

તા • ૧૬ મી • અકટોબર ૧૮૧૮

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## *DINSHAW & NOWROJEE,*
IN MEADOWS STREET

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their customers and the public, that they have just purchased, consisting of the articles of superior quality which are the undermentioned, which will be exposed for sale at their Warehouse on Monday next the 19th instant.

Hats round, and Waterloo cocked richly trimmed for Cavalry or Staff officers, and Infantry do., from Bicknell & Moore. Officers' feathers of all colors and sorts, and Cockades, opera, round silk, Leather and Levy.

Perfumery from Smith and Nephew of all sorts.

Cotton Hosiery, consisting of gentlemen's half and whole Stockings.

Gold and Silver Lace for Cavalry. Epaulets and Sword knots, Strong gilt straight and Cimeter Dirks, Metal Scabbard.

Sabres rich engraved and gold emb. Russia leather.

Staff officer's Belts, Buff leather Shoulder and black.

Patent leather dirk belts full mounted.

Mathematical instruments from Dolland of all sorts.

Children's Toys of sorts, Drums and Tambourins, billiard and cricket balls, billiard maces and cues, and green bowls.

Glass Ware from Nash of every description, plain green and purple lamps, Wall Shades and India Shades, Table Shades mounted on plated double feet, Chamber and sliding plated candlesticks, with various other articles.

Tinware of every description.

Cutlery from Savigny, consisting of double and single bladed Penknives, patent Razors and Scissars.

*Bombay, 16th October* 1818.

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## *Ferrar & Eduljee,*

HAVE for private Sale 4 handsome pianofortes, lately imported new, at moderate prices.

*Bombay, 17th October* 1818.

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## *LOST,*
IN THE PUBLIC ROAD
*On the 15th Instant.*

A GOVERNMENT six per cent PROMISSARY NOTE No. 2116 of 1994 of 1813,14 for Rupees 2000. Whoever will bring the same to Messrs. TASKER & CO. shall receive a reward of Twenty five Rupees (Rs. 25). Payment having been stopt at the Treasury.

*Bombay, 16th October* 1818.

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જાહેર • ખબર

શરકારી • છ • દકાની • પરામશારી • નો
ટ • એક • નંમબર ૨૧૧૬ તે ૧૯૯૪ વા
લી • તે • શંને ૧૮૧૩-૧૪ માંની • શીકા • ૩
પીમ્યા ૨૦૦૦ ની • મોટા • રશાતામાંહ્યાં
તા • ૧૫ મી • આમે • મહીનાનીએ • ખો
વાઇ • ગઇછે • તેકોઇ • એ • નોટ • લઇને • મી
શાતર • ટારાકર • ની • કુમપનીનાં • હાજરી • શ
માં • આવેઆથી • ૩પીમ્યા ૨૫ ઇનામ • આ
પશે • એ • નોટનાં • નાણાં • તીજોરીમાં • મટ
• કાવેઆછે ❀

તા • ૧૬ મી • અકટોબર ૧૮૧૮

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS at outstations to the DESATIR, are respectfully requested to give directions to their agents in Bombay to receive their respective copies of that work, or to inform the Editor of the Courier how they wish them to be forwarded.

*Bombay, 9th October* 1818.

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## *ADVERTISEMENT.*

PROBATE of the last Will & Testament of ANTONIA DE NORONHA, late of Bombay, Portuguese, Widow of the late ANTONIO BARRETTO, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MARIA BAPTISTA BARRETTO, Widow of the late MANOEL BARRETTO, and ANNA MARIA BARRETTO, Widow of the late JOAO BARRETTO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitants, the Executrixes therein named, reserving power for the said FRANCISCO BARRETTO to come in and prove the same. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof: dated 16th day of October 1818.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of THOMAS WINGATE Esq., late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

*Bombay, October 16th* 1818.

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## RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCL. SIDE,

*In the goods of ROBERT MILWARD WHITE, late a Lieutenant in the Marine Battalion in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.*

APPLICATION hath been this day made to this Hon'ble Court, that letters of administration in the above goods may be granted to WILLIAM SHOTTON and DAVID MALCOLM of Bombay, merchants and copartners trading under the name and firm of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM and Company; as creditors on the estate of the said deceased: dated the 1st October 18 8.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Lieut. HENRY HEATH, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

*Bombay, 22d September* 1818.

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NINETEENTH.
## CALCUTTA LOTTERY

LIST of Prizes drawn amongst the Tickets of this Lottery disposed of by Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. at Bombay.

*No.* 2693 *Prize of Sicca Rupees* 5000.

*Prizes of Sicca Rupees* 1000 *each*
*No.* 5175 5191 5605

*Prizes of Sicca Rupees* 500 *each*
*No.* 1369 2641 2679 2694 3254 5612 5649 5652 5676 5685 5816

*Prizes of Sicca Rupees* 250 *each*
*No.* 2026 2042 2328 2333 2613 3218 3256 3295 5166 5179 5645 5668 5819 5830 5855 5866 5894 5895

*Prizes of Sicca Rupees* 125 *each*
*Nos.* 1372 1377 1383 1388 1391 1392 1394 1395 1397 1398 2003 2005 2012 2015 2018 2024 2030 2037 2040 2041 2043 2309 2316 2326 2329 2330 2337 2344 2345 2348 2601 2616 2625 2628 2634 2637 2639 2640 2649 2650 2651 2659 2660 2661 2662 2664 2668 2671 2681 2696 2700 3202 3203 3211 3213 3214 3225 3226 3230 3232 3238 3241 3242 3247 3251 3264 3265 3269 3276 3282 3287 3290 3293 3298 3300 5156 5163 5165 5170 5177 5185 5187 5617 5619 5620 5621 5622 5638 5644 5648 5654 5659 5662 5664 5665 5673 5674 5686 5689 5696 5697 5698 5700 5805 5806 5817 5826 5841 5842 5849 5858 5865 5872 5876 5877 5881 5893

(Signed) A. TROTTER,
*Superintendent of Calcutta Lotteries.*

CALCUTTA 15th SEPT. 1818.

The above Prizes will be discharged at the office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. at 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas, after a deduction of 12 per Cent in conformity with the first article of the Scheme of the Lottery.

*BOMBAY 17th Oct.* 1818.

*Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of Sept. 1818.*

THERMOMETER

| 1818. | | 11 A. M. | 1 P. M. | 4 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | date | Degs. | Degs. | Degs. |
| Tuesday. | 1 | 80½ | 81½ | 80½ |
| | 2 | 79 | 79½ | 79½ |
| | 3 | 78½ | 79 | 79 |
| | 4 | 79 | 80½ | 80½ |
| | 5 | 80 | 80½ | 79½ |
| | 6 | 79½ | 80½ | 79½ |
| | 7 | 80½ | 81 | 80½ |
| | 8 | 81 | 80½ | 79½ |
| | 9 | 80½ | 80½ | 81½ |
| | 10 | 81 | 81½ | 81½ |
| | 11 | 78½ | 80½ | 81½ |
| | 12 | 80½ | 81½ | 81 |
| | 13 | 81½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| | 14 | 80½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| | 15 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| | 16 | 80½ | 81 | 81 |
| | 17 | 77½ | 78½ | 79½ |
| | 18 | 80½ | 81 | 81½ |
| | 19 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| | 20 | 80½ | 81 | 82½ |
| | 21 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| | 22 | 81½ | 82 | 83 |
| | 23 | 82 | 82½ | 82½ |
| | 24 | 80½ | 81½ | 82½ |
| | 25 | 78½ | 80 | 81 |
| | 26 | 77½ | 78½ | 81 |
| | 27 | 80½ | 81½ | 82 |
| | 28 | 80½ | 81½ | 82½ |
| | 29 | 80 | 81½ | 82½ |
| | 30 | 80½ | 81 | 81½ |

N. B. *The index of the Barometer has been broker unfortunately.*

# GENERAL ORDERS.

## BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st October 1818.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council*

THE undermentioned Officers having by the Honorable Court's orders of the 7th of April last, been struck off the strength of the Army of this Presidency from the dates opposite their respective names; the following Promotions and Alterations are in consequence ordered to take place.

2d Regiment N. I. Lieut. S. B. Ambrose, from the 19th May 1816.

5th Regiment N. I. Lieut. S. Naylor, from the 1st July 1816.

9th Regiment N. 1. Lieut. J. Lugar, from the 7th January 1817.

### ALTERATIONS.

*Second Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant Jonathan Perrin to be Lieut. vice Ambrose struck off.—Date of rank, 26th May 1816.

Lieutenant Patrick Hunter, to be Lieutenant vice Seward promoted,—23d June 1816.

### PROMOTION.

Cornet Edmund Sparrow, to be Lieutenant vice Hancock Invalided,—14th May 1817.

### ALTERATIONS.

*Fifth Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant Thomas Baird, to be Lieutenant vice Naylor struck off,—2d July 1816.

Lieutenant J. A. Crosby, to be Lieutenant vice Leckey promoted,—14th January 1817.

### PROMOTION.

Cornet Maurice Stack, to be Lieutenant vice arnwall promoted,—8th July 1817.

### ALTERATIONS.

*Ninth Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant John R. Hughes, to be Lieutenant vice Lugar struck off,—8th January 1817.

Lieutenant Adam Jellicoe, to be Lieutenant vice Pedlar promoted,—11th February 1817.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH OCTOBER 1818.

Mr. Robert Colegate having arrived on the Lonack and produced the counterpart of his covenant as an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is admitted on the Medical Establishment from the date of his arrival, viz. 30th September 1818.

The undermentioned Cadets, who also arrived in the Lonack, having produced Certificates from the East India House of their appointments as Cadets for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the date of their arrival viz. 30th September 1818.

William Hill Waterfield.
Robert Webb Smith,
Edward B. Wilkins.
and
Anthony Dod.

Mr. Humphry Lyons, who was admitted as a Cadet on this Establishment by the General Order of the 28th ultimo, is promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date of his arrival viz. 9th September 1818.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 23d ultimo, of Captain Fearon to the charge and Superintendence of the Guards within the City of Poona, under the immediate controul of the Collector and Magistrate.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH OCTOBER 1818.

Captain J. J. Barton of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council will not fail on this occasion to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Court to the zeal and activity displayed by Captain Barton during the late Campaign while in command of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

The furlough to sea on sick Certificate granted to Captain T. W. Stokoe Commanding the Independent Veteran Company, by the Government order of the 10th of March last, is extended to the end of next month.

Captain Strover, the Deputy Commissary of stores, is ordered to perform the duties of Commissary during the absence of Major Hodgson on Sick Certificate.

In consequence of the appointment of Lieutenant Joseph Laurie to be adjutant of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Ottey of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to succeed to the Adjutancy of the Light Battalion from the 1st September 1818.

The following promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Captain M. Hardcastle of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

*Second Regiment. N. I.*

Captain Lieutenant Chas. Gray to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. and Brevet Captain C. B. James to be Captain Lieutenant vice Hardcastle, deceased,—30th September, 1818.

Captain G. More having returned from England, whither he had proceeded with public despatches, is at the nomination of the Right Honorable the Governor, reappointed to the situation of his Aid de camp from the 30th ultimo.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH OCTOBER, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on private concerns to Surgeon Gideon Colquhoun for a period of three years from the date of his quitting Bussorah.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robert Taylor of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of assistant to the political agent in Turkish Arabia to be stationed at Bussora, from the date of Surgeon Colquhoun's leaving that place for England.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH OCTOBER, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that part of the general order of the 3d of July last, placing the troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B. on garrison allowances from the 1st of August last [illegible] to continue them on field allowances to the end of last month.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. FARISH.
*Sec. to Gov.*

# THE COURIER,

OCTOBER 17, 1818.

Amongst our extracts from the Calcutta papers, we have this week the pleasure of publishing the General Orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, conveying his applause on the officers under whose conduct the conquest of the late Peishwa's country was effected during the last short but brilliant campaign. We have also much gratification in publishing the following extracts of orders &c. relative to the important services rendered by Lieut. Colonel. MacDowell in Candeish.

"Extract from orders, issued by Lieut. Colonel MacDowell, commanding detachment of the Hydrabad subsidiary force, for the reduction of the Province of Khandeish, dated Camp before Malligam—14th June 1818.

Lieut. Colonel MacDowell congratulates the detachment on the unconditional surrender of the fortress of Mulligam, now seen and acknowledged to be uncommonly strong, even in its present state.

This result has undoubtedly been brought about by the great exertions of the whole of the detachment, and for which, the whole are entitled to his highest praise and warmest thanks; but it is more immediately to be attributed to the vigorous and skilful bombardment opened on the fort and outworks on the 11th instant, by which, in the course of few hours, the explosion of the enemy's principal powder magazine was effected.

Lieut: Colonel MacDowell is happy in having this opportunity of assuring Lieut. Colonel Crosdil, and the officers and men of the Madras and Bombay Artillery. that their conduct throughout the whole of this arduous affair, has excited his admiration, and merits his highest praise. He also begs to assure Lieut. Panton, and all the engineer officers, and corps of Sappers and Miners, that he fully appreciates their valuable, important, and dangerous services. Upon few occasions, has this branch of the service been more severely tried, and upon fewer has more science been displayed, and more unremitting exertions made.

The detachment of Pioneers under the command of Lieut. Frews, have necessarily borne a large share in the duties of these protracted operations, and they have acquitted themselves highly to the commanding officer's satisfaction, and their own credit.

The Lieut. Colonel is fully aware of the severe duty and consequent fatigue, sustained by the whole of the infantry of the detachment and of that soldier-like cheerfulness which reflects on them the highest honor; and which was only surpassed by their gallantry in repelling the repeated sallies made by the enemy; in maintaining our different posts, and in storming the breach and pettah walls on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

The auxiliary horse, under the command of Captain Rind and Kaye, have rendered very material service to the detachment, and have performed their duty in a manner that reflects the highest credit on that part of the service to which they belong.

From the great number of wounded, the duties of the Medical Department must have been severe; and the present excellent state of the wounded, sufficiently attests how well these duties must have been performed.

To this very pleasing task of recording well merited praise, Lieut. Col. MacDowell has only to add, that his staff have afforded him now as at all times the most zealous assistance; he will not however deny himself the pleasure of particularizing the great assistance he has experienced of Lieut. Sherriff of the commissariate department in his communication and final arrangements with the Arabs of this place."

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Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Governor General, to the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, Commissioner—dated 14th July 1818.

24th, The energy and success of our operations in Gungturie and in Candeish have been no less distinguished than in other quarters, and the conduct of Captain Briggs and of Lieut. Colonel MacDowell and the whole of the officers and troops of the small detachment employed in that quarter, by which the whole of the country on both sides of the Godavery has been reduced and the conquest of Candeish nearly achieved, demands the warmest expression of the Governor General's admiration.

The successive reduction of the strong and hitherto deemed impregnable fortresses of Muki, Rugdier, and Trimbue, by so small a body reflects the highest credit on the skill, energy and intrepidity of the officers and men. The cheerfulness with which the troops endured the labor, and privations to which from the smallness of their number, they were unavoidably exposed during the operations, deserves the highest praise.

The check which our operations before Malligaum received through the extraordinary pertenacity of the garrison, and the inadequacy of our means for the siege has been nobly redeemed by the success of the renewed operations, which, according to private, but apparently authentic advices, have terminated in the reduction of the fort. While the Governor General laments the severe loss of our brave officers and men, sustained in the siege of that fortress, his lordship has the satisfaction of expressing his unqualified admiration of the conduct of the troops, even when their efforts were not crowned with success.

I am likewise desired by his lordship to state that notwithstanding the want of success which attended our early operations against Malligaum, his lordship is satisfied that the considerations which weighed with Captain Briggs and Lieut. Col. McDowel to undertake the siege of the place at the time when it was determined on, were such as fully to justify the resolution.

The exploits of the separate detachments employed in Candeish which have been brought to the Governor General's notice have also received his lordship's approbation.

A true Extract
(Signed) H. TOVEY,
*A. A. G.*

We have been highly favored with the following account of the operations in the Beitool district, which we have much gratification in laying before our readers.

"The number of Arab adventurers who continued to flock into the Deo Pahr Hills subsequent to the death of Captain Sparks and the murder of his wounded soldiers, having rendered it necessary to adopt the most prompt military measures for the preservation of our authority in the countries adjoining them, Col. Adams detached into the Beitool district the whole of the troops he could spare from Hussungabad, and the command of them devolved on Major Camming of the 7th Bengal cavalry.

Scarcely had he taken charge of the district, when the enemy descended into the plains and occupied Mootlye, and other places, from whence it became necessary to dislodge them. Major Cumming obliged them to abandon Mootlye a few nights after they had taken possession of it; and by making judicious arrangments to intercept their retreat, Captains Newton and Ker had each an opportunity, which they successfully availed themselves of, to cut up some part of the enemy's rear.

The increasing number however of these Arab adventurers had, in the mean time, induced Mr. Jenkins to require the aid of a regiment of cavalry and bat. of light infantry from the force under General Doveton. These two Corps were accordingly detached from Jaulnah under the command of Major Munt, and reached the Beitool district without delay. While these corps were moving to their destination, the situation of affairs to the N. E. of Nagpore had compelled the resident to make considerable detachments from the force assembled at that place, particularly one under Captain Wm. Gordon, who moved with the view of clearing the country of the enemy in that quarter. Captain Pedlar was likewise judiciously posted with some auxiliary and other troops in the neighbourhood of the Deo Pahr Hills, and it was thus obvious that a strong cordon established near their base would soon confine the enemy entirely to their fastnesses.

It was not, however, to be expected that this measure could be entirely accomplished without several attempts being made on the part of the Arabs to subsist themselves as long as possible in the plains below, and it consequently happened that they made a descent on the village of Amlah, which they retained possession of for two or three days.

On hearing of this descent, Major Cumming immediately took prompt and efficient measures for dislodging the enemy, by detaching a part of the Bengal troops from Beitool, and another from Mootlye, who quickly assembled at Amlah under the command of Capt. Jones of the 7th Bengal cavalry.

Major McPherson (the officer in civil charge of the district) on hearing these particulars, despatched a messenger to Major Munt, to acquaint him with the dispositions of the enemy; and as that officer had reached Syndoor (a town within forty miles of Amlah) he pushed forward immediately with one squadron of cavalry, and 300 light infantry, but found on his arrival that the enemy had already eluded the vigilance of Captain Jones, and had retired once more to the hills.

A strong post was instantly established at Amlah, and another within a short distance of that place under Major Bowen; and Major Munt being now the senior officer in the Beitool district, assumed charge of the whole. While these affairs were transacting to the N. W. of Nagpoor, the enemy had seized upon several strong positions to the N. E. of that capital, and the situation of Capt. Gordon's detachment became a subject of serious attention. Additional assistance was therefore sent to him without delay.

A few days had only transpired since the establishment of Major Bowen in the command of the two posts of Amlah and Lallawarey, when intelligence reached Major Munt that the enemy had assembled at Boordye, a village situated about eleven coss east of Major Bowen's position, and between thirteen and fourteen N. E. of Mootlye, where Major Munt then was. We immediately in consequence sent an express to Major Bowen with instructions to meet him at Boordye, as soon after the receipt of the express as possible, and to bring with him all the disposable troops he could safely take from his post; and the detachment stationed at Mootlye was quickly put in motion for the same destination. Things were in this situation, when another express was delivered to Major Munt, stating the enemy to have likewise made their appearance at Beitool, twelve or thirteen coss N. W. of Mootlye, and that Capt. Newton was moving out to attack them. A partial change of measures became immediately necessary, since it was obvious that the enemy had divided their forces, and contemplated some new operations which it became necessary to counteract by corresponding proceedings.

Reinforcements were consequently despatched to Major Bowen, and a reserve held in readiness to sustain either party, or be made available as circumstances and succeeding intelligence regarding the further movements of the enemy should render expedient.

Major Bowen moved on Boordye without loss of time, he attacked the enemy, killed three or four hundred of them, and dispersed the rest. Capt. Newton moved out from the post at Beitool for the same object, but the unceasing heaviness of the rain having filled the rivers in his front, he was compelled to return to his lines, only perhaps, that a division of the troops, at his post, might

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have greater cause for triumph on a succeeding day.

A few days after the affair of Major Bowen at Amlah, Lieut. Cruickshanks, who had been detached from the troops under Capt. Newton to the westward of Beitool, got accounts of the assembly of the enemy in two situations to the N. E. of his position, and arrangements being made for his attack upon them, he moved forward with a degree of judgment and spirit, which does that officer much credit, for by beating up both parties with great rapidity and success he produced very marked consequences in the system hitherto pursued by these adventurers.

No accounts having been received from Capt. Gordon of so late a date as might have been expected, a strong force (as has already been stated) was detached to support him. Before its arrival in his vicinity however, Capt. Gordon planned and executed an attack upon the town and fort of Comptah (defended by about 2000 fighting men,) which does infinite credit to all the parties concerned in that affair. Capt. Gordon carried the town after considerable opposition from the enemy, and as Chimnah Putol, the principal rebel in that quarter, was taken prisoner on this occasion, and his life guaranteed to him on condition that the remaining strong holds in his possession be immediately given up to the British troops, it is to be hoped that this kind of warfare will be shortly brought to a close, and that a regular campaign against the ex Rajah, and his accomplices, will in every event be unnecessary.

It is highly gratifying to observe, that, in the course of these different little attacks upon the enemy, our loss in killed and wounded has not exceeded one hundred men, and as it will not be unsatisfactory to the friends of the gentlemen engaged in these transactions, to peruse extracts from the orders connected with them, they are transmitted with this plain statement of events for their gratification.

NAGPOOR, 4th OCT. 1818.

DISTRICT ORDERS BY MAJOR MUNT.

Sept. 13th 1818.

The Officer commanding the district having received the report of Major Bowen of his successful attack upon the enemy at Boordye, requests that officer and the troops under him will do him the honor to accept his acknowledgements, for the spirited manner in which with less than 100 rank and file and the actual strength of one squadron only of cavalry they destroyed two thirds of the enemy at that place.

The complete annihilation of Meer Saiheb's party, speaks more in praise of the spirited manner of Major Bowen's attack, than any expressions of respect for its success which the Commanding Officer conld dictate.

Extract from 22d Sept. 1818.

D. O. BY MAJOR MUNT.

The officer commanding has great satisfaction in publishing the following letter from Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpoor.

To

MAJOR MUNT

*Commanding Beitool District.*

SIR

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th instant, detailing an action between Major Bowen's detachment of 2 troops of the 6th Madras cavalry and less than one hundred rank and file of the T. L. infantry, and a body of 500 Arabs, 300 whom were left dead on the ground.

I do indeed appreciate the spirit and promptitude exhibited by Major Bowen in this affair, and I shall have great pleasure in bringing to the knowledge of the Supreme Government and that of Madras, the high sense I entertain of the gallantry of this small detachment.

In all times it would be a proud record of what the decision and cool courage of even a handful of disciplined troops can effect against irregulars, however courageous individually; but at the present moment such an example in addition to the late dashing little affairs of Captains Newton and Ker is invaluable, and I hope it will not only be the precursor of many more such defeats, but at once dissolve the charm which a few successes have thrown around these Arab adventurers.

I request that you will be so good as to explain these sentiments to the officers and men engaged, and that you will accept my acknowledgments for the judgment and activity evinced by yourself on this and other late occasions.

I have the honor to be Sir,
&c. &c. &c.
R. JENKINS,
*Resident.*

A true Copy,
Signed J. LOGAN,
*Acting Maj. of Brigade.*

Mooltye 26th Sept. 1818.

D. O. BY MAJOR MUNT.

The officer commanding the Beitool district having received the official report of Lieutenant Cruickshank's success in two different attacks upon the enemy on the 21st instant, requests that officer, and the officers and troops under his command, will accept his best thanks for their highly distinguished conduct on those occasions.

It will be the duty of much higher authorities to approve and give publicity to the union of judgment and gallantry which so eminently distinguished Lieutenant Cruickshanks in his arrangements and execution of these affairs; and it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that Major Munt has reported to his superiors his opinion of the merit of this detachment; a pleasure doubly gratifying from the circumstances so intimately connected with the gallant 2d Battalion 10th Bengal N. I. to which Lieut. Cruickshank's report has reference.

Major Munt still hopes that this valuable corps will have frequent opportunities of following up the punishment they have commenced to inflict on the enemy, and he assures them his best efforts shall not be wanting to indulge their fair revenge.

Signed J. LOGAN,
*Acting Maj. of Brigade.*

Camp Mooltye 30th of Sept.

D. O. BY MAJOR MUNT.

The officer commanding in the Beitool district has great satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter received from the Assistant Adjutant General, Nagpore Sy F. together with another letter from Mr. Jenkins Resident at Nagpore, regarding the judicious and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Cruickshank's and his detachment, in the affairs of Jy-'jherry and Bakoor on the 21st instant.

Hussingabad Sept. 25th 1818.

Extract "In recording the successful operations of Lieutenant Cruickshank's detachment which have been achieved with such triffling loss, Colonel Aadam's sincerely laments the wound received by Lieut. Lane in the zealous and eminent discharge of his service.

The commanding officer has already performed a pleasing duty in making a faithful report of these well merited successes for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, and which he feels assured cannot fail to receive the high and distinguished approbation of his Lordship; but Col. Adam's requests you will in the mean time do him the favor of expressing to Lieutenant Cruickshanks, his unqualified thanks and applause for the judicious & professional knowledge he displayed throughout. To Lieutenant Blair, the second in command, for the active and energetic co-operation which he afforded, and to the officers and men engaged, for their zealous and truly conspicuous services on this occasion."

A true extract
Signed J. LOGAN,
*Act. Maj. of Brigade.*

To

MAJOR MUNT,

*Commanding Beitool District.*

Nagpore 28th Sept. 1818.

SIR,

I have received with much satisfaction your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing the official report of a successful attack made by Lieutenant Cruickshanks upon a body of the enemy near Bakoor on the 21st instant.

The conduct of this small detachment consisting of 48 regular and 80 irregular cavalry, and 180 Sepoys, in their attacking a body of 500 of the enemy (strongly posted between two deep and rapid Nullahs) and in destroying half of their number, is entitled to every praise; and I shall have much pleasure in bringing the decision and judgment of Lieutenant Cruickshanks, and the gallantry displayed by him and the whole of his detachment, to the particular notice of the superior authorities.

In the mean time I request you will have the goodness to explain my sentiments on the occasion to Lieut. Cruickshanks and the officers and men engased in this brilliant little affairs in any manner you judge proper.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.
R. JENKINS,
*Resident.*

A true copy,
Signed J. LOGAN,
*Act. Maj. of Brigade.*

## BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Monday last, the fourth sessions of oyer and terminer and goal delivery commenced be the Honorable Sir Alexander Anstruther, Recorder and his associates. After the Court had been opened with the usual forms, the following gentlemen were sworn in as a grand Jury.

J. H. CRAWFORD Esq.
*FOREMAN.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bazett Doveton, Esqr. | James Sndry, Esqr. |
| Robt. G. Morris....,, | T. G. Gardiner...,, |
| G. W. Bord.....,, | John Jukes.....,, |
| Theo. Forbes.....,, | J. H. Macpherson,, |
| W. P. Ashburner....,, | Captain Lawrence,, |
| Captain Morgan....,, | Captain Graham..., |
| Mainwaring-——....,, | Benj. Noton, Esq. |
| David Rice, Esq.....,, | John Mack.....,, |
| Captain Barnes.....,, | James Henderson,, |
| John Best, Esq.....,, | Captain Keys.....,, |

The Honourable the Recorder then briefly charged them. He said that he was sorry to observe there was likely to be a good deal of business brought before the grand jury this Sessions, that there was a greater number of prisoners than usual, and that it would perhaps be necessary for the jury to adjourn for some days, as amongst the cases there were two for murder; in one of which the principal witness had not arrived, and in the other the depositions had not yet been laid before him. On these two cases, however, he should not at present enlarge.

Of the other cases of felony there were none of difficulty or of atrocity.

The Recorder then recapitulated the leading features of each case and the grand jury retired with the bills.

True bills were found on the first day, against PEDRO DE SOUZA, for stealing in a dwelling house.

AMEER KHAN, and DOSS MAHOMED, ditto, ditto, ditto, and against SHAIK JAMALL, as a receiver,

LUCKMON POONJEA KHARWA, SHAMJEE SUNKERJEE and BHAYJEE PRAGJEE, for Burglary.

RAJARAM TRIMBUCKSETT, for stealing in a dwelling house and against Mulluckchund Javerchund and Rowjee Mallojee, as receiver.

There was nothing in these cases that deserves any detailed report of the trials, the result was---

Pedro de Souza,--- Guilty.

Ameer Khan,---Guilty of stealing under the value of 40.

Doss Mahomed and Shaik Jamall,---Not guilty, and discharged by proclamation.

Luckman Poonjea Kharwa,---Guilty,

Shamjee Sunkerjee,---Not guilty of the Burglary, but remanded to answer a charge against him as a receiver of stolen goods.

Bhayjee Pragjee,---Pleaded guilty.

After Rajaram Trimbucksett, Mulluckchund Javerchund and Rowjee Mallojee had been arraigned. The Advocate General in his address to the jury said, that he felt it his duty to state to them, that he could not bring home the charge against Mulluckchund Javerchund and Rowjee Mallojee of having knowingly received stolen goods. It appeared that they were respectable jewellers, had bought joys and jewels of Rajaram Trimbucksett who also passed for a man of property and respectability, and that they had paid him the full value of the stolen property. Under these circumstances, the inference that they knew the property to have been stolen, could not be drawn, and he should offer no evidence against them. As to the first prisoner, Rajaram, the learned Advocate General said, that he was afraid the legal evidence against him was defective, for altho' this man had confessed the theft charged, when examined before the Magistrate, yet it had since come out, he had previously been induced to make confession under a promise from the prosecutor that he would hush up the matter. The strict rule of law would perhaps in this case justify reading against the prisoner, his voluntary confession taken before the Magistrate, yet the benevolent spirit of our laws forbade any confession extorted either by fear or hope being made use of against a prisoner, and it had been the constant practice of this Court to act fully up to this principle. Therefore if it should come out on the examination of the prosecutor, that he had elicited the confession by holding out such inducement, the confession would not be allowed to be read against the prisoner.

The principal witness was then called, and on his stating that he had induced the prisoner to confess the theft, under a promise that the matter should be hushed up, the Advocate General closed his case, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty for all three prisoners, Mulluckchund Javerchund and Rowjee Mallojee were immediately discharged by proclamation. Rajaram Trimbucksett was remanded for the present.

Two Bills were also found against Vullee Dhurumsey, for a burglary, and for receiving stolen goods. On the former he was acquitted, on the latter found guilty.

The Advocate General has filed informations against Lieutenant D'Arcy and Capt. Adams of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons; against the former for sending, and against the latter for conveying, a challenge to Chars. Norris Esq. at Kaira, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The Court sat yesterday when the Recorder passed sentence on the following prisoners

PEDRO DE SOUZA, AMEERKHAN, LUCKMAN POONJEA KHARWA and BRAYJEE PRAGJEE, to be transported for seven years to Prince of Wales Island.

VULLEE DHURUMSEE, To be confined six Months in Bombay gaol and to be twice publickly whipped.

The Court meets again this morning, there being several bills yet to be sent in to the grand jury.

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The harvest in England, according to an agricultural report published in the New monthly magazine for July, promises to be very abundant; and from the warm dry weather during the latter part of June earlier by nearly one month than on the average of seasons. The hay harvest had been productive. The crop of apples was greater than it had been for many years. The hop bins promised well. In France also, according to the french papers, the fine weather had caused a plentiful produce of wine, oil and corn.

The harvest in our own neighbourhood has begun, and we are informed that the corps are unusually abundant.

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The longer expected ship Castle Forbes, has not yet made her appearance. The Hannah and also the Jemima may be looked for daily.

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The Lonack, Capt. Driscole is loading for Greenock, and will sail early in November.

The Edward Capt. Johnson for London will be ready for sea in about three weeks.

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Amongst the Europe deaths we are sorry to observe that of James Cobb. Esq., late secretary to the India House, at Windsor in June, in the 64th year of his age.

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Amongst the new patents granted, we find one to Lord Cochrane and Alexander Galloway, Holborn, engineer, for a machine or machines for removing the inconvenience of smoke or gases generated in stoves or fire places, by the ignition or combustion of coals &c. &c. &c.

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ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. & Adjt. A. Adamson, 2d | 10th
Lieut. Watson, H. M. 17th Dragoon's.
Surgeon Wybrow, H. M. 17th Dragoon.
Capt. A. Robertson, 6th Regt.
Capt. Adams, H. M. 17th Dragoon.
Lieut. Darcy, H. M. 17th ditto.
Doctor Price, H. M. 17th ditto.
Lieut. De Letang, H. M. 17th ditto.
Cornet Ellmon, H. M. 17th ditto.
Vety. Surgeon Price, H. M. 17th ditto.
Lieut. Geo. Jervis, Engineers.
Surgeon David Craw, P. S. F.
Surgeon R. B. Shepherd, 2d | 9th.
Lieut. C. W. McIntosh, 2d | 12th M. N. I.
Lieut. & Lingst. S. Waddington, 2d | 11th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon Jas. Orton, Civil Sn. at Kairah.
Lieut. R. Cocke, 2d | 15th.
Lieut. Lawrence, Bengl. Artillery.
Lieut. T. Medwin, H. M. 24th Light Dragoon.
DEPARTURES.]—Ensign Robt. C. Cowan, 2d | 3d Regt.
Lieut. S. D. Siordet, 2d | 3d.
Ensign T. Finlay, 2d | 3d.
Capt. H. Newton, 2d | 4th.
Ensign John A. Walsh, 1st | 4th.
Assist. Surgeon J. Lorimer, H. M. 17th Dragoons.
Ensign John Brooks, 1st—7th.
Capt. A. Grafton, 2d | 4th.
Ensign Short, European Regt.
Capt. R. Macfarlan, 2d | 1st Regt.
Major J. D. Greenhill, 2d | 17th Regt. C. G. I.
Capt. Jacob, H. M. 65th.
Ensign Hallum, 1st | 10th.

## *NAUTICAL CHRONICLE*
## AND NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 11th, Portuguse Ship General Lecor, Comr. Joao Gomes Duarte, from Rio de Janeiro.

DEPARTURES.—October 10th, Ship Malabar. Capt. John Longlands, to Bussorah.

Ditto, Ship Ahmoody, Capt. Richd. Cooper, to Mangalore.

Ditto, 11th, The Ho. Co. Cruiser Benares, Capt. Wm. Eatwell, to the Persian Gulph.

Ditto, Ship Surat Castle, Capt. Jas. Walker, to London.

Ditto, Ship Victory, Capt. John Braithwaite, to London.

Ditto, Ship Samarang, Capt. J. K. Durant, to Liverpool.

Ditto 13th, Ship Udny, Capt. A. Pelly, to Bengal.

Ditto 14th, Ship Nantais, Comr. Watier to Nantz.

Ditto, American Ship Paetolus Com. Francis Blackler, to Boston.

Ditto 15th Ship Kusrovie, Capt. A. G. S. Waddington, to the Persian Gulph.

PASSENGER BY THE MALABAR.

Mrs. Longlands.

PASSENGERS BY THE SURAT CASTLE.

Capt. Barton, — Mr. Wason, — Mr. Harding, — Mr. George Mirth.

PASSENGERS BY THE VICTORY.

Lieut. John Goodwin, 89th Regt.—Lieut. Wallice, 65th Regt.—Mrs. Anne Wallice,—Emma Wallice.—Harriott Wallice,—Charlotte Wallice,—John Wallice.—Children.—Mrs. Hinde and Infant Child.

PASSENGER BY THE SAMARANG.

Mr. Papper.

PASSENGER BY THE NANTAIS.

Lieut. Birkett.

PASSENGER BY THE KUSROVIE.

Major McLeod,—Major Greehill,—Capt. Soppit,—Mr. Babooo.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 24, Brig Ariel. J. C. Batta, from Trincomalie,—do. ship Friendship, W. Black, from Mauritius and Trincomalie, do. H. M. Sloop Challenger, Capt. P. H. Bridges. 15. Brig Helen, G. Mackintosh, from Padang. 26 Ship Georgiana, E. Oakes, from Calcutta, 28, Ship Hyperion, William Lashly, from London and Portsmouth,—do. Ships Eclipse, Capt. T. Winter, and Cæsar, Capt. J. Taylor from Calcutta,—29, Ship Cornwall, Captain C. C. Harries, from London and Trincomalie.

*PASSENGERS.*—Per Cæsar—Mrs. Green and 3 Children, Mrs. D. Ridly and 2 Children, Mrs. Richard Parks, Mr. Charles Parks and Mr. Thomas.

Per Georgiana.—Lieut. White, Mr. Lioans, Mr. Fraser, Messers. Scott, Barton, and Voysey, Assistant Surgeons.

Per Eclipse.—W. S. Boyd, Esq.

*Per Hyperion.*

Miss Maggs.

*Per Cornwall.*

Miss Dany. Capt. Garnick, Mr. Harding, Mr. Currie, Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Randall.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 25, Ship Barkworth, T. Chillingsworth, for Trincomalie, with a detachment of H. M. 86th Regiment,—do. Ship Friendship, Captain W. Black, for Calcutta.

Sept. 30, The Charles Mills for Calcutta.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—8th Sept. ship General Graham, T. Weatherhead. from London 17th February, Madras and Eskapelly 1st September.

Ship Cader Bux, Mahomed Ally, from Madras 24th August.

Ship Mary Anne, H. Warington, from London 14th May.

9. American ship Franklin, B. Ring, from Boston 25th May.

11. Ship Marshall Wellington, A. Gordon, from London, and Falmouth 17th May, and St. Jago 7th June.

Ship Vittoria, Robert Dudman, from England 21st December, Madras and Eskapelly 4th August.

12. American ship London Packet, H. P. Cathel, from Baltimore 9th May.

13. Sesostris, Thos. Thompson, from Hull 29th May.

14. The Mary Anne, Harriet, General Graham, American ship Franlin, and Portugese ship Azia Grande.

15. H. C. ship Warren Hastings, Captain Thomas Larkins. from England, 28th May.

H. C. ship General Hewett, do.

H. C. ship Asia, Tremenheere, coming up.

PASSENGERS.

*Per Vittoria.—From Madras.*

Mrs. Maclean,—Mrs. Balston,—Mrs. Donohoe and 5 Children.—Lieut. Chas. N. Maclean, 73d Regt.—Mr. Thos. Donohoe, late Quarter Master ditto,—Mr. David Anderson, Merchant,—Mr. John Ireland, Surgeon.

*Per Warren Hastings.*

Mrs. Fitzgerald,—Miss Fitzgerald,—Miss Susan Larkins,—Miss Mary Campbell,—Miss Julia Garstin,—Miss Colebrooke.

Major-General John Garstin.

Lieut. Colonel Martin Fitzgerald,

Captain Charles Slye.

Captain Cornelius Bowyer.

Captain Samuel Fox, 30th Regt. Foot,

——— Cecil Bishopp, ditto ditto.

——— Francis Fuller, ditto ditto.

Lieut. Armstrong, 14th ditto ditto.

——— Way, ditto ditto.

——— John Stoyle, Royal Scots.

——— James Stoyle, ditto.

——— Williamson, ditto.

——— George Berwick, 24th Dragoons.

Cornet Crowle, 21st ditto,—Mr. Nathaniel Alexander,—Mr. William C'Brien,—Mr. William Fitzgerald,—Mr. Ashford J. Anstruther,—Mr. George Waiter,—Mr. Stephen Wheeler, Mr. Humphrey White,—Toone. Mr. G. L. Vanzetts,—Cadets.

*Per General Hewett.*

Mrs. Campbell,—Mrs. T. Ellis,—Mrs. Anne Thomas,—Miss Eliza Ross,—Captain Edward Ellis, Naval Store-keeper,—R. M. Thomas, Esq. Attorney,—Capt. Lieut. Richard Edmonds, returning to Madras,—Mr. Henry Ashton, Free Merchant,—Mr. Henry Beecher. Free Mariner.—Mr. Colin Lindsay, Writer,—Mr. John Clarke.—Mr. William Hamilton,—Mr. John S. Mostyn,—Mr. Henry V. Carey,—Mr. Patrick Craigie,—Mr. Peter La Touche,—Mr. H. C. A. Brown,—Mr. Adam Gordon,—Cadets.—Mr. Peter Rey, Free Mariner.—Mr. William Wright,—Mr. William Tate,—Lt. Col. Campbell, H. M. 46th Foot,—Capt. Keating, H. M. 89th ditto,—Lieut. Chambers,—Lieut. Lockwood, ditto.—Lieut. Smith, 46th ditto,—Lieut. Brett, 8th Light Dragoons,—Lieut. Akenside, 14th ditto,—Lieut. Franklin, ditto,—Lieut. Finncane, ditto,—Assistant Surgeon Cotton, ditto.

*Per Asia.*

Honorable F. J. Shore.—Messrs. Young and Simpson, Writers.—Mrs. Money,—Miss Patton,—Miss Swinton,—Mr. H. Fiellerup,—Messrs. Bruere and Thompson, Cadets.

DEPARTURES.]—9. September Ship Mary, C. W. Allen, for Penang, Malacca and Java.

Brig Frances Anne, R. Johnson, for Madras.

Ship Isabella, F. Bignall, for Judda.

American Brig Swiftsure, R. J. Linzee, for Boston.

10. Ship Eurydice, C. Young, for Greenock.

## BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.]—At Poonah, on the 4th inst. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Kemp, 2d Bat. 1st Grenadier Regt. of a daughter

At Surat, on the 7th instant, the Lady of the Reverend William Fyvie of a Daughter.

At Surat on Friday 2d instant Mrs. Nimmo of a Daughter.

DEATHS.]—At Broach, on the 3d instant, where he went for the recovery of his health, Lieutenant William Kendall, of H. M. 47th Regi. deservedly esteemed by those who knew him, and sincerely lamented by his brother officers.

On the 7th instant, after a short illness at Poonah, Major J. W. Eldridge, Commanding Officer of the Bombay European Regiment.

His uprightness of character united with a warm and generous heart, secured to him the respect and esteem of all those who shared of his intimacy and acquaintance: his loss will be long and sensibly felt by his afflicted widow, and prove a severe shock to his numerous friends, one of whom now pays this last tribute of respect to departed worth.

At Bombay, on the 9th instant, Capt. T. Trounce, of the country service. Captain Trounce is said to have commanded a ship belonging to Chilliby of Surat, in the year 1777; before that period, he was a Lieutenant in Admiral Vernon's fleet. He lost his life by falling into a tank, at the supposed age of 70.

## MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 12th Sept. Lieutenant Jones, of the 22d Regt. to Miss A. F. Swain.

BIRTHS.—On the 27th of Sept. the Lady of D. Hill, Esq. of a Son.

On the 24th Sept. the Lady of George Moore, Esq. of a Daughter

At Trichinopoly, on the 3d Sept. the Lady of Lieut. Holst, H. M. 53d Regt. of a Daughter.

On the 22d Sept. the Lady of E. J. A. Kennedy, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 15th Sept. Mrs. Deving of a Son.

DEATH.—At Pondicherry, on the 10th Sept. Lieut. G. T. Ness, H. M. 30th Foot, in the 24th year of his age.

## CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.]—On the 16th Sept, the Lady of Capt. George Hunter, Subass. Com. Gen. of a Daughter.

On the 12th Sept. in Fort William, the Lady of Lieut. C. L. Walker, Dep. Ad. Gen, at Ceylon, of a Son.

On the 6th Sept. the Lady of James Dunbar, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 14th Sept. Mrs. Sevestre, of a Daughter.

On the 14th Sept. Mrs. J. Harris, of a Daughter.

On the 12th Sept. Mrs. W. Patton, of a Daughter.

At Salkea, on the 9th Sept. Mrs. Garland, of a Son.

At Fredericksnagore, on the 12th Sept. Mrs. J. C. Adeis, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 6th Sept. the Wife of Mr. Archibald Cameron, Conductor of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 2d Sept. the Lady of E. W. Blunt, Esq. of a son.

On the 5th Sept. at Cawnpore, the Lady of Captain Irwin Maling of a son.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 12th Sept. Mr. John Foster, ship-builder, to Miss Mitche.

On the 8th Sept. Mr. G. Gill, to Miss Mary Pereira.

DEATHS.]—On the 8th Sept. Mr. Barrow, Second Officer of the Liverpool, Captain Green.

On the same day, Mr. John Eddington, Junior, aged 21 years.

On 13th Sept. D'Launay Gika, Esq. formerly a Major in the Mahratta Service,.

In Fort William, 13th Sept. Ensign Lewis A. Robertson, of the H. C.'s Service.

On 12th Sept. at Intally, Mrs. Margaretta McArthur, wife of Mr. J. A. McArthur, of the Accountant General's Office.

At Cawnpore on the 3d Sept. Claud Russell, the eldest Son of the late Claud Russell, Esq. of the H. C. C. S.

At Chuprah, on the 2d Sept. Elizabeth, the Infant Daughter of James Wemyss, Esq. of the C. S

At Tipperah, on the 10th Sept. Ann, the Daughter of Mr. Alexander Pinto.

Lately, Lieutenant George MacDonnell, of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Meerut 21st Aug. Mrs. Donkin, wife of Major Gen. Donkin.

# *Ceylon Intelligence.*

## COLOMBO.

*12th September* 1818.

Our letters from the Interior continue to describe the strongest indications of general submission and return to obedience among the Kandyan People. The great Province of Ouva, hitherto the scene of such inveterate hostility on the side of the Rebels, and of such astonishing exertion and activity on the part of Major MacDonald and the Officers and troops under his command, may now be considered as restored to peace: Wellasse is also no longer infested by armed insurgents, and the whole line of communication to Batticaloa is perfectly open: Of Saffragam it is unnecessary to speak, that extensive Province has been for a long time free from any disturbance.

The last accounts from the Seven Corles are of the most favourable nature, and Lieut Col. Hook in his latest letters gives the strongest reasons to believe that the whole of those productive districts will soon be reduced to perfect tranquillity: The people in the northern extremity beyond the Dedero Oya have begun to avail themselves of the Proclamation, and 124 firelocks have already been delivered up to Lieut. Sinclar. Even some of the Wanny Mahattales and Chiefs are coming in with their own arms, and those of their followers. The Rebels have in fact retired into Matele, where Pelime Talawe is said to be in the Asgiri Korle, disgusted at the command being given to Annargedera Adikarum.

In the neighbourhood of Kandy the people of Godamoone and some other refractory Villages are daily coming in, but they are not received, unless they bring in their arms, as a proof of their real submission

The greater part of the population of Kotmalè have appeared before Mr. D'Oyly and promised to bring in their arms.

In Hewahetty the recent visit of the Pretender and Kappitipola seems to have renewed the spirit of insurrection.

The sickness, we are truly sorry to report, still continues at Katabowa & several deaths have lately occurred; we have not however the loss of any Officer to lament; & Capt. Ritchie is in good health; the Caffrees also remain free from disease.

A Copy of a short letter written on the 5th Inst. to Major Macdonal has just reached us, & it is with the greatest satisfaction that we give the following extract from it. "My plans have succeeded completely; I have the great pleasure to announce to you for the Information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the capture of the BOOTAWE Ratteralle; my party has this moment come in; & brought besides, his Wife, Son, Daughter & his Daughter's Husband. I will send you the particulars in a day or two, when I hope to give you still better news"—This Bootawe Ratteralle, it may be recollected was the very first Chief of any consequence who appeared in arms to countenance the Rebel cause; he was at the head of the Insurgents in Wellassy when Mr. Wilson was murdered: several of his own Countrymen were also barbarously put to death by his orders.

By this day's post a very extraordinary report has been just received from Kandy. A Kandyan has brought information that by order of Pelime Talawe, Madugalle the late Udagabada Nileme has seized & confined the Pretender and Kappitipola in two different Villages of Dombera. The Informant asserts that in the village of Mahawelle he saw the Pretender bound, and the people insulting him with the name of Wilbowe Heeraloox, or Apostate Priest. This story is already the common talk of the Bazar in Kandy, where if it be true, it would of course be soon known, from the short distance at which any Village in Dombera must be situated: We do not pretend to vouch for its authenticity, but it is at least rendered more probable by other reports of the animosity between Madugulle and Kappitipola and of the wavering disposition of Pelime Talawe—Should it happily prove true there can be no doubt that such a violent breaking up of all union among the principal Rebel Chiefs must be the immediate forerunner of a complete downfal of the Rebellion.

# *Madras Intelligence.*

During the last ten days the Country has been again deluged with rain, and considerable damage has been occasioned by the heavy falls which have almost nightly taken place.

We have real pleasure in announcing that Henry Byrne, Esq. Barrister at Law, has been appointed to the Bench on Ceylon—The Honorable Mr. Justice Byrne, we understand, will leave the Presidency without delay for Columbo, in order to commence the fulfilment of the important duties attached to his high Judicial situation, as his presence is particularly requested to continue the Circuit, which was interrupted by the lamented death of Sir William Coke. At the same time that we express our satisfaction at this appointment, we are assured that we only speak the sentiments of the Community at large, in regretting the loss which Madras will sustain by the absence of this respected and esteemed individual.

The remainder of the 86th Regiment marched from the Mount on Tuesday morning and embarked on the transports Neptune and Barkworth for Trincomalie. The Neptune sailed on the same evening, but the Barkworth was detained until Friday morning.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDECY.] Major John Doveton, 7th Regiment L. C.—Brevet Capt. R. Woolf, 6th Regiment L. C.—Brevet Capt. and Adjt. S. I. Hogson, 1st Bat. 2d N. I. Lieut. W. White, 24th L. D.—Asst. Surgeon, H. W. Voysey, 14th Foot.—Asst. Surgeon R. Scott, 25th Ben. N. I.

DEPARTURES.] Paymaster James Harrison, H. M. 83d Regt.—Lieut. M. H. Lawlor, 2d Bat. 13th N. I. Asst. Surgeon W. Cameran,—Ensign C. E. Buckerrige, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.

# *Calcutta Intelligence.*

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY. Rs. | BUY. Ans. | SEPT. 16, 1818. | SELL. Rs. | SELL. Ans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 8 | Six per Cent Loan Obligation Disc. | 7 | 0 |

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL-

FORT WILLIAM; 29TH AUGUST, 1818.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, impressed with a high sense of the distinguished zeal, gallantry and conduct, displayed by Subadar Bugwunt Sing, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, in the charge which was made by the cavalry under the Command of Captain Fitzgerald, on the Enemy's Troops and Guns at Nagpore, on the 27th of November last, has resolved to bestow on the Subadar, in reward of his services on that memorable occasion, a pension of 100 Sonat Rupees per Mensem, on his retirement from the Service; an assignment of 300 Beegahs of Land; and a Gold Medal, bearing an appropriate inscription, commemorative of the gallantry and merits of this Veteran Officer. The land in question to be free of Assessment during the Subadar's life, and to be held by his decendants after his death, on a very moderate assessment.

The Commander in Chief is requested to make known to Subadar Bugwunt Sing, the foregoing Resolutions of Government, and to direct the honorary Medal to be presented to the Subadar in such Public manner, as His Excellency may consider fitting on the occasion.

J. YOUNG,
*Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

FORT WILLIAM; 29TH AUGUST, 1818.

The occupation of the Territories heretofore belonging to the late Peishwa, being completed by the reduction of the last Fortress of that Prince in Kandeish, the Governor General in Council indulges himself in the gratifying task of communicating his applause to the Officers by whom the conquest has been achieved.

Though the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone does not strictly come within the description, he has had too marked a personal share in the Military operations of that quarter, and has too signally promoted their success by the generous example of his intrepidity, in exigencies the most perilous, to be omitted when praise is given to the conduct and valour of the Army. But, beyond this participation in the dangers of the troops, Mr. Elphinstone had in his capacity of Commissioner so great a part in guiding the application of the force, that the favourable issue is to be mainly ascribed to his ability in its direction.

Brigadier General Munro has splendidly exhibited, how apparently insufficient means may be rendered adequate by judgment and energy. His subjugation of Fortress after Fortress, and his securing every acquisition, with numbers so unproportioned to the extent of his endeavours, is the most unquestionable evidence of his talents. Lieutenant Colonel Newall has entitled himself to much approbation in his execution of the Brigadier General's instructions. The approching retirement from active duty of Brigadier General Munro, is a subject of deep regret to the Governor General in Council, whose mind will retain a lasting impression of his singular merits and services through a long and distinguished career.

To Brigadier General Dovetion high commendation is due for the general tone of his exertions in wearing down the Army of Bajee Row. as soon as he could take part in the pursuits; nor are his services at Nagpore unconnected with that object. As his discomfiture and dispersion of the Rajah's Army under the walls of that capital, deprived the Peishwa of a material resource, he must be considered as having importantly contributed to the success of the principal undertaking.

The merit of Brigadier General Smith is not prominent only in the inde fatigable activity of

*(Continued in the Supplement.)*

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1818.


( *Continued from the last Page.* )

his efforts in the outest of the war, to chastise the profligate treachery of the Peishwa, or in the judicious gallantry displayed, when he, with his Cavalry, attacked the enemy at Ashta, on the 20th of February; but great and continued skill is manifest in the details of those persevering movements through which he at length forced Bajee Row to quit his own dominions, with a broken spirit and a discomfited army; and to seek another current of fortune by junction with the Nagpore Rajah. The uniform tenor of Brigadier General Smith's procedure has been admirable, and his Lordship in Council has marked with peculiar approbation, the strict attention to discipline and the unceasing regard for the welfare and security of the inhabitants of the country, in which his operations were carried on, which have marked the whole course of Brigadier General Smith's command.

A zeal, no less active evidently animated, Brigadier General Pritzler, though it had not equal scope. His success in the capture of many strong and important Fortresses advanced materially the objects of the Campaign; and his destruction of Bajee Row's Infantry at Sholapore, under the direction of Brigadier General Munro, was a service not only brilliant, but of essential consequence towards the speedy termination of the contest.

The conduct of Lieutenant Colouel Boles, Lieutenant Colonel Deacon, and Lieutennat Colonel Eldridge. in the portions which they had to fulfil of the above operations, bears a stamp highly creditable.

The rapid succession of Fortresses, including many of high reputation and remarkable strength, subdued by Lieutenant Colonel Prother in the Concan, with an inconsiderable force, sufficiently testifies the eminent exertions of that officer, and the claims of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy and Imlach to praise will be levinced by the same proof. The merits of these Officers, and the gallant troops under their command, have been marked in detail by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, under whose immediate direction, the operations in the Concan were conducted.

A corresponding character belongs to the efforts of Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, who with a very limited force has by a series of bold, active and judicious operations, effected the reduction of the province of Kandeish, including many Fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable. The momentary check which his progress received at Malligong, only afforded fresh opportunity for the display of the gallantry and preseverance of the troops and their exemplary patience under great privation and hardship. The efforts of Lieutenant Colonel McDowell, have been ably seconded by Major Jardine, and the other Officers commanding separate detachments in Kandeish.

Were it practicable to particularize every Officer employed in the late operations against Bajee Row, the Governor General in Council would have cause to distinguish each by a separate tribute of application. But, as that is impossible, His Lordship in Council must entreat them to accept collectively his best thanks for the service which they have rendered to the State.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. ADAM,
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

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In another part of this day's paper we have published the detail of operations before the Fort of Madhoorajpora. In our last we noticed the storming of the town and outworks. Madhoorajpora is situated several miles South West of Jypore, and was held by a refractory Chief, and reduced by us for the Rajah of Jypore. It is to this place that Meer Khan laid seige, after retreating from Jypore in 1816, and before which he remained till he settled his arrangements with the British Government.

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According to the report of the brig Greyhound, Captain Thomas Ritchie, from Port Jackson 10th June, and Madras 26th August, another expedition had been sent to the interior of New South Wales, and great discoveries expected from William Evans, Esq. who first passed the Blue Mountains, and who has the command.

The last accounts from Otaheite, state that thirty thousand Natives were converted to the Christian Faith last year, by the English Missionaries.

[*Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 10*th*, 1818.

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On Sunday last. Sept. 6th, while Mr. Carter, Second Officer, and Mr. Parsons, Midshipman of the H. C. S. *Phœnix*, now lying at Diamond Harbour, were sailing in a small Boat, they were unfortunately upset in tacking and melancholy to relate, were both drowned, Two seamen who were with them were saved by swimming, after having exerted every effort to save their Officers, ineffectually, from the rapidity of the River at the time.

[*Ben. Hurkaru. Sept.* 12*th*, 2818.

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We have received private information, on which we think we can depend, that the vessel, which Lord Cochrane has fitted out, has been armed and fitted out as a Ship of War.—We must leave it to our readers to determine, how far this fact, affords probability to the following paragraph, which we have extracted from the Examiner of the 10th of May. We have also been assured that five other vessels, well manned and armed, have proceeded from England to South America, in command of Captains in the Navy — and that these ships are of a large size, some of them old Indiamen:

"It is stated in a Charleston Journal, that "Lord Cochrane has been appointed by the "Independent States of South America, Cam-"mander of their squadron in the Pacific O-"cean; that he has written letters accepting "the appointment, and is expected shortly to "assume the command."

We mentioned in our last paper the project of forming a Company to clear the Island of Saugor. The following particulars of the plan have been published in the Calcutta Morning Post:—

"We have been favored by an intelligent & able correspondent with a communication relative to this laudable project, & as the advantages which are expected to arise from the execution of it are as favorable to humanity generally, as to the benefit of the Government and the emolument of individual speculators, every philanthropic mind must heartily wish for its complete success.

Our Correspondent says:—"We understand that there will soon be another Meeting called to take into consideration the plan that has been lately proposed for clearing the Island of Saugor. It is proposed that a joint stock company shall be formed by shares of 1,000 rupees, to be paid in instalments at one, six and twelve months. That Government are to be solicited to grant the Island to this Company for 25 years, free of rent and taxes, and afterwards in perpetuity at 4 annas per biggah annual rent. That Government be solicited to supply a military guard, a police establishment, medical attendance, tools, and a few elephants; that when the whole Island is cleared, it shall be divided as a meeting of all the subscribers shall determine; and lastly, that till this Island be cleared, the concerns of the Company shall be managed by a Committee of 12 members, 4 of which shall be elected annually.

The benefits expected to result from this measure are these:

*First*. The possession of an extensive district, capable of raising the finer sorts of Cotton, &c.

*Secondly*. The formation of a depot for naval stores, and the means of repairing ships which may have sustained damage in the bay of Bengal, without the necessity of proceeding up the river.

*Thirdly*. The capacity of supplying ships with live-stock, which when shipped higher up, often suffers by delays in sailing.

And *Lastly*. The establishment of a Hotel, with baths, &c. for invalids, thus saving the expense and loss of time in voyages to the Cape; and perhaps eventually, by means of an Hospital, extending this advantage to the lower order of Europeans in India, whose limited means frequently prevent their going to sea, though death must be the inevitable consequence of their remaining in Bengal."

[*In. Gazt. Sept.* 14*th*, 1818.

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It is with sincere regret, that we announce the death of Mr. SETON, late Member of Council at this Presidency. His friends had anxiously hoped, that he would have reached his native country, and regained the health and vigour, which fell a sacrifice in this to an unwearied and assiduous discharge of the highest duties of the Service; but it was otherwise decreed by Providence, and this truly excellent and worthy man expired at sea, on the 28th March, on board of the Honourable Company's ship William Pitt. The recollection of the virtues, and amenity of manners, that distinguished this gentleman, will long be cherished by a numerous circle of friends and acquintances in India whom he has left to lament his loss.

[*Asit. Mir. Sept.* 16*th*, 1818.

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The star of the 25th observes that "Major General Sir John Kempt and Sir Manley Power are shortly to proceed for the East Indies, to augment the Staff there: and it in said that six Regiments will shortly embark for the same destination."

Previous to the unfortunate affair in which Captain Sparkes was engaged at Bietool, Appah Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, appears to have dispatched an agent to Sir John Malcolm for the purpose of ascertaining the terms that would be granted on his surrender, and particularly whether it was determined that he should be kept under personal restraint. To this inquiry Sir John Malcolm is said to have replied that the British Government would neither keep him a close prisoner, nor confine him in a Fort. The messenger had not returned when the disturbance broke out at Betool, and there is yet no account of Appah Sahib having come to any final resolution respecting his future plans. The violence of the rains has been very much felt in that quarter, which has prevented our troops from proceeding effectually against the enemy. The Goandes & Arabs have possession of Mooltya, a walled town, 30 miles from Bietool, on the road to Nagpore. Lieutenant Ker, of the 7th Cavalry, was before that place with a small detachment, and had succeeded in drawing out about 400 horsemen to a distance. He then gallantly attacked, and dispersed them, killing a great number. He had only one man wounded. Major Cumming is now proceeding with a strong force to dislodge the insurgents.

Yesterday's dawk brought intelligence from Futtyghur, dated the 2d, stating that letters had been received from the Detachment in the Battie Country mentioning that the country was very quietly occupied by our troops; the enemy gave up the Forts of Dersah and Runmuneh. The want of water obliged them to retrograde towards Hissar, and from thence they moved Southward 3 marches to Seedmock, a strong Fort belonging to the Mahrattas. It was expected that the enemy would surrender on the appearance of the troops. Seven more Forts belonging to them remain to be taken.

[*Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 17*th*, 1818.

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To those who feel interested in the success of the South American Cause it will be pleasing to learn that Buenos Ayres Gazettes of the 17th and 23d April have been received in town, with the intelligence of the Royal Army having been completeyl destroyed in Chil — The General (Osorio) being the only one who escaped.—The Guardian of Sunday last contains many interesting details of the action, which clearly evinces the determined bravery of both parties.—General San Martin in his dispatch from Santiago of the 9th April says "It is not possible, most excellent Sir, to give an idea of the glorious and distinguished actions of this day, in the performance of which, all the corps in general, and every officer and individual in particular, have shared — But if it may be asserted that a more brave and rapid attack had seldom been made, it must likewise be admitted that a more vigorous, firm, and obstinate resistance was never presented."—The loss of the Patriots is estimated at 1,000 men, that of the Royalists at 2,000 dead, and 90 officers and 3,000 men prisoners.—This decisive Victory the gallant General considers the consolidation of South American liberty; and most heartily shall we rejoice to find it is so.—In our next we will submit the Extracts alluded to; which we intended to have done this week but were prevented from the influx of European matters.

[*Calcutta Star, September 5.*

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FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 9, 1818.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, transmitting the detailed reports of the operations of the Detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Thomson, C. B. before Madhooguth or Madhoorajpora, be published for general information.

To JOHN ADAM, Esq.
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

SIR,

I am directed by the Commander in Chief to send herewith, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, a Copy of a dispatch from Major General Sir David Ochterlony, dated the 3d instant, reporting the surrender of the Fort of Madooghur to the Detachment commanded by Lieut. Col Thompson.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
*Adj. Gen. of the Army.*

Adj. Gen Office, Presidency of Fort William, the 21st Aug. 1818.

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To LIEUT COL. NICOL,
*Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters.*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit copy of a letter, and return from Lieut. Col. Thompson, C. B. commanding the detachment before Madarajpoorah, which with my division Orders of this date, I request you will do me the favor to lay before the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
*M. G.*

JYPORE,
3d August, 1818.

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(Copy.)
To Major CARTWRIGHT,
*Assist. Adjt. Gen.*
JEYPORE.

SIR,

I beg leave through you to offer my congratulations to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. on the surrender last night of the Fort of Madoo Ghur to the Detachment under my command; the Fort is at present occupied by a party of our troops under Cap. Watson, 1st battalion 28th.

I cannot refrain from calling the Major General's attention to the zealous exertions, activity and chearful endurance of fatigue, manifested by the whole of the Officers and men employed in the present operations, and I should conceive it an injustice were I not to express how much the successful result is to be attributed to the unremitting exertions of Ensign Garstin, Field Engineer, whose perseverance although in a state of ill health, is highly meritorious and deserving of my best thanks.

Major Butler and the Officers and men of the artillery sustained the well known reputation of that distinguished Corps, and are entitled to the highest commendation. The practice of the Mortar and Breaching Batteries (the former under the command of Captain Pereira, and the latter under Captain Graham, who zealously volunteered his services to command the Breaching Batteries both against the Town and Fort) was most excellent, to which and the fire from the other batteries under Lieutenant Smith, Baker and Whinfield, the surrender of the Fort with so small a loss on our part must be attributed.

Lieutenants Pringle and Aire, commanding the two companies of Pioneers, evinced great zeal, and the exertions and fatigue, gone through in erecting the several Batteries where materials were procured with so much difficulty, is highly praise worthy; the Ladders also which preceded the different columns of attack upon the Town were carried and placed by the Pioneers under the direction of these Officers, and the whole Detachment has been employed working night and day ever since our arrival before the place.

The several columns of attack upon the Town

were commanded by Captains Leith, Arden, and Watson, and the steadiness shewn by the men during the attack, and the great vigilance exerted after the capture, in the occupation by our Troops, are highly creditable to those Officers, who since commanded there alternately' and although no serious opposition was made, yet the determination and ardour displayed by the Officers and men is a sufficient proof that no resistance of the enemy would have availed them.

To Captain Gough and to Lieutenant Hall, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, I feel highly indebted for the excellent information and intelligence obtained by them, every circumstance of which has since turned out perfectly correct, and I have further to express myself under great obligations to Lieutenant Hall, for his suggestions regarding the plan of attack upon the Town; as also for his zeal in the application of the means in his power as being in charge of the Commissariat Department to the assistance of the Engineer.

Previous to my arrival here, the Town and Fort were invested by the 2d Local Cavalry, and one Squadron of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, the former commanded by Captain Borlase, and the latter by Lieutenant Burgh, and I have much pleasure in reporting to the Major General, that Captain Borlase's arrangements for surrounding the place and preventing communication with the Country were successful, and that I have experienced every assistance in his power from Captain Borlase, and the detachment under his Command.

I have also to acknowledge the unwearied assistance I have received from Lieutenants Lloyd, and McKenzie, my personal Staff, in carrying on the necessary arrangements and details during the operations. I beg to mention that Lieutenant Lloyd volunteered and did command the party of support to Captain Leith's storming party. I have the honor to enclose a General return of Casualties during the whole of the operations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. THOMPSON,
*Lieut. Col. Comdg: a Detachment.*
Camp Madurajpoorab,
2d August, 1818.

(A True Copy,)
(Signed) E. CARTWRIGHT,
*A. A. General.*
[*Govt Gazette, 10th Sept,*

## FRANCKFORT JOURNAL.

PARIS, 4TH JULY.

In the year 9, one Coignard was brought before the criminal court in the department of the Seine, and condemned, with several of his accomplices for theft attended by aggravating circumstances, to fourteen years imprisonment in irons.

He was sent from Bicetre to the gaol at Toulon, where he remained only four years. He found means to escape to Spain, where he became accquanted with a young and beautiful female, who was attached, if not by love at least by gratitude, to the Count of Pontis de Ste-Helene, a french emigrant who had been able to gather together in Spain the ruins of a large fortune. The Count died—the exact time and manner of his death are unknown. Coignard contrived to revive him, and it is supposed that the young Spaniard who attached herself to him from that moment, put him in possession of all the vouchers and papers of the Count, whose name he took. They went to live in another province, and at length repaired to Madrid where the false Count solicited and obtained a commission of Captain in a provincial regiment. He soon rose to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and was decorated with the order of Calatrava.

During the war for the spanish independence, he abandoned his corps in order to go over to the french army.

Marshal Soult received a deserter who sacrificed high rank & an honorable existence that he might not fight against his countrymen, and gave him the command of a battalion in a french regiment.

He was amongst the first to join the Duke d' Angouleme on his arrivial at Bourdeaux; but, however, he took no steps to obtain employment in 1814. It was not until after the return of Bournaparte in the month of March 1815, that he was employed, owing to the good offices of one of the heads in the departments of the war office who had married a girl of Pontis.

He easily introduced himself into the house of P. ———— whose wife was not ignorant that she had an emigrant relation established in Spain. The false Count of Ste-Helene received a pretty severe wound at the battle of Fleurus, two days before that at Waterloo; but instead of following the retreat of the french army, he repaired to the King, and presented himself as a victim of his devotion to the Bourbons. He said that he had been wounded by a band of Custom-house officers, in coming to join, at the risk of his life, the friends of the royal cause.

He was believed; and when his Majesty entered the capital, he was named commandant of the depot of *(militaires isolés)* dispersed soldiers, who were to be re-assembled at Petits Peres. It appears that he acquitted himself of this employ, which circumstances rendered sufficiently difficult, in a way to deserve being one of the first officers named in reforming the army; he was appointed to the command of a battalion in the legion of the Seine; but as he followed secretly a career not less perilous, but more lucrative than that of arms, his views were forwarded when he was placed on half pay with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

It is pretended that, constant to his old habits, he made use of the admission which his rank gave him into some distinguished houses, only to afford the ready means to robbers of whom he was the leader, of committing their depredations.

It was difficult for a prosperity built on such a foundation to sustain itself long: but the Count did not expect that a chance should come so suddenly to put an end to it.

One day as he was assisting in full uniform at a review in the place Vendome, he was recognised by one of his mess mates of the gaol at Toulon, whose exercised eye detected under the brilliant uniform of a Leiutenant Colonel, and in spite of the change which time had produced in his features, the comrade that he had seen fifteen years before, with a leather cap on his head & dressed with the carmagnole of the galleys.

The continued success of our adventurer had inspired him with so much confidence, that he was imprudent enough to disown and repulse the dangerous friend who came to congratulate him on the advantageous change in his fortunes; and the Count Pontis de Ste Helene menaced with his anger and vengance him who persisted to recognige his friend Coignard.

This ill placed pride cost him dear. The police was informed of him, but dared not at first give credit to the account transmitted to it, it sought in vain for more precise information; but the vigilance with which it observed one pointed out as a condemned felon escaped from gaol, did not furnish it with sufficient evidence to warrant a step which might compromise a respectable officer. It contented itself therefore with communicatin to the minister at war and to the general commanding the division, the strange accounts which had been sent. The General sent for the Lieutenant Colonel, whom he endeavoured to disconcert by pointed, sharp and unexpected questions.

If this trial did not change suspicion into certainty, it strengthened it at least so much, that he thought it right to consign this equivocal person to the care of the guard *(etat-mayor)* until he should have proved by the testimony of credible persons that he really was the Count de Pontis de Ste-Helene. Forty eight hours passed away, and no one appeared to identify him.

Then the general ordered that he should be sent under charge of some gendarmes, to his abode, where an officer of the stat-major would inspect his papers.

Arrived at his chamber, the prisoner asked, and obtained permission to change his linen. The officer to whose care he was confided, did not think that it was requisite to accompany him behind the curtains of his *(alcove)* dressing room. He did not suspect that an invisible door had been constructed there, which communicated with a secret pasdsage. Coignard rushes through it, the officer, startled by this movement, followed him, but but two late; he saw on the bed several loaded pistols, which convinced him the prisoner would not have hesitated to have secured his flight by the death of his guard. It might have cost Captain L.—his life, it only cost him his commission.

The fugitive was pursued by the officers of the magistracy in vain; it was only in a hostile attitude, and while commiting a new crime with arms in his arms, that he was refound.

All the papers have related the combat which the agents of the police were obliged to wage with a band of robbers who were endeavoring to rob a house. It was not until after a severe struggle, during which a *(exempt)* guard was wounded by a shot, that the chief of the robbers was secured, who was recognized as Coignard, alias Pontis de Ste-Helene. Coignard was brought up yesterday before the court of assises, not to be judged for his misdeeds, but in order to established the identity of his person. Eight released felons have recognized the individual in question for their antient compainon in misfortune. He has been also recognized by three keepers of the prison of Bicetre, by an individual of his province who had boarded him for two months. During the whole of the examination he shewed an affected audacity. He rose up before every witness, saying "Look at our well, you cannot recognize me The witnesses all said." It is Coignard."—

## AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

BUENOS AYRES GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, THE 22D APRIL, 1818.

### DETAILS OF THE MARCH OF MAIPU.

*Official letter of the Captain General of the Andes to the Supreme Government.*

EXCELLENCT SIR,

The unexpected event of the night of the 19th ultimo in the Chancha Rayada placed the liberty of Chili in a state of vacillation; a scene truly frightful was presented on viewing the dispersion, without a previous attack, of an army composed of brave men, full of discipline and instruction.

From the moment that I opened the campaign, so great was my confidence, that I considered victory as certain. The whole of my movements were always directed to its being complete and decisive; and the enemy from the instant they abandoned Chirco found not a possession in which our forces did not threaten to crush them. Hence it was that both armies met on the 19th near Talco, it being consequently impossible for the enemy to undertake a retreat or to pass again the Maule.

This situation, the most desperate, became afterwards by chance the most fortunate to them; our columns of Infantry did not reach us until very late in the afternoon, and at this time it was not possible to make an attack upon the town.—The army was then provisionally formed in two lines while the most advantageous position to be given it, was the subject of decision.

After examining the ground, I fixed upon A. B. which is exhibited in the plan No. 1, and accordingly commanded all the right wing to occupy that position: but no sooner was this order executed, and the movement of the left wing about to be undertaken, than a most rude and desperate attack of the enemy threw our artillery and baggage which were moving, into the utmost confusion.

It was 9 o'clock, and this confusion was followed by a dispersion of our left wing after a heavy fire, which lasted nearly half an hour, in which the enemy suffered considerably and we had to deplore the fate of the brave General O'Higgins, who was wounded.

Every imaginable effort was made by myself as well as by the other chiefs and officers to assemble the troops on the hill C, which provisionally was effected under the protection of the reserve; hence a very obstinate engagement was resumed, but night opposed every measure, and at length we were obliged to yield.

Our right wing was not much incommoded and Colonel Las Heras had the glory of conducting and withdrawing in good order, the corps of Infantry and Artillery of which it was composed. This was the only support which was left us on my arrival at Chimbarongo; I then took all the steps possible to reunite the troops, especially in the narrow pass of Regulemu. The head quarters were stationed at San Fernando. Here I remained 2 days, and I assure your Excellency, that our possession was a most intricate one. We had lost all the baggage, and Camp utensils, and unprovided with every thing, we wanted many resources to face a superior enemy, whose insolence had become encouraged by victory. In this predicament, I had no other resource left, than to fall back rapidly upon Santiago, and to exert all the means of procuring succours to save the country,

It may appear incredible, Excellent Sir, but it is certain that the army was organized within 3 days in the camp of Instruction which is at one league's distance from this City: the spirit of the soldiers was revived, and 13 days subsequent to the defeat, and after a retreat of 80 leagues we placedourselves in a situation which enabled us to meet the enemy again. The interest, energy, and firmness with which our Officers of all ranks co-operated in the re-establishment of order and discipline, reflect eternal honour upon them. It is true that our strength was still inferior to that of the enemy, many of our troops being like skeletons, and we have battalions whose respective number did not amount to 200 men.

In the mean time the enemy advanced rapidly, and on the 1st instant positive advices reach me, of their main body having passed Maipu through the forces of Longuen, and that they marched in the direction of the narrow passage of La Calera:

The position of the encampment was neither a secure nor a military one.—On the 2d, I marched to encamp near the canals of Espejo: on that day as well as on the 3d and 4th there were several skirmishes, and the army passed all night under arms.

The enemy at last approached us on the 5th: all their movements appeared to be directed to turn our right wing, threaten the Capital,—interrupt our intercourse with Aconcagua, and secure the possession of Valparaiso. When I found that this was their intended movement, I thought the moment was come of attacking them upon their march, and I placed myself on their front by means of a change of direction to the right—Your Excellency will see it pointed out in the plan No. 2, and it was a preparation for the subsequent operations From hence immediately, I consigned all the Infantry to the conduct of the meritorious Brigadaier General Balcarce; the right wing under the command of Colonel Las Heras, the left under that of Lieutenant Col. Alvarade, and the reserve under the charge of Colonel Don Hilarop de la Quintana. The right flank of the Cavalry I committed to Colonel Dod Matias Zapiola, with the squadrons of Grenadiers, and the left to Colonel Don Ramon Freyre, together with the Squadrons of the Escort of his Excellency the Director of Chili, and the light Cavalry of the Andes.

Our first movements having been observed by the enemy, they took the strong position marked A. B. detaching a battalion of light Infantry to the insular Hill C. for the purpose of sustaining a battery of 4 guns which they had posted on that quarter half way up. This was a very well calculated measure which completely secured the left wing of the enemy, while their discharges flanked and destroyed the whole front rank of the position.

Our army, formed in close and parallel lines, inclined itself to the right of the enemy, offering an oblique attack upon this flank, which was not sheltered. The reserve having charged on the rear of the enemy, was in a situation to overthrow them and to sustain our right. A battery of 8 Guns of Chili, commanded by Blanco Cicron was placed in the point D. and another of 4 Guns by the commandant Plaza in E. from whence they began to fire with success upon the enemy's position.

In this state, our columns got down the small hill which formed our position in order to charge upon the line of the enemy: the latter then fired dreadfully upon us, but this could not arrest our march, their flank battery upon the Hill C. did us a great deal of harm.—At this time a strong detachment of the enemy's horse situated in the interval C. C. rushed upon our horse grenadiers, who having formed into columns, advanced by squadrons always in front—The head Squadron was under the Commandant Escalada, who being menaced by the enemy, instantly advanced and fell upon them sword in hand. Commandant Medina followed the movement: the enemy fell back 20 paces, and were chased as far as the small hill, from whence our troops were repulsed in their turn by the heavy discharges of the enemy's Infantry and their grapeshot—The squadrons were rallied with promptitude, and leaving the hill to the right, went in pursuit of the enemy's Cavalry, which was retiring to the hill B. Here they were reinforced considerably, and drove back the squadrons which were going to join Zapiolas who sustained with firmness all their movements; the charge was again renewed, until the enemy was at length routed and pursued.

In the meantime, a very active engagement took place between our left and the enemy's right: the latter was composed of their best troops, and they soon charged upon us in a close columns, having to their right, another column of Cavalry.

Commandant Borgano had already mounted the top of the Hill with his 8 pieces of Artillery which I had ordered to the left, in order to enfilade the line of the enemy: he availed himself of the moment, and poured such a heavy discharge of grapeshot upon their columns that he succeeded in disordering their Cavalry: notwithstanding this, and the exertion, of the Commanders Alvarado and Martinez, who more than ever displayed their courage, our line somewhat fearful, reeled for a moment: the Infantry were also obliged to fall back, but I instantly issued orders to Colonel Quintana, that he should charge the enemy with his reserve, which he executed in the most brilliant manner. This reserve was composed of the battalions No. 1, and 3 of Chili and No. 7, of the Andes, commanded by Ribets, Lop z, and Conde, this attack and that of commandant Tonson of the 1st of Coquimbo, produced new vigour in our line, which fell again upon the enemy with greater resolution than ever.

The squadrons of the Escort, and light

lry, under the command of the brave nel Freyre, charged also, and were in turn charged upon in different successful attacks. It is not possible, most excellent to give an idea of the glorious and distinguished action of this day, in the performance which, all the corps in general and every cer and individual in particular, have shar-.—But if it may be asserted that a more ave and rapid attack has seldom been made, must likewise be admitted that a more vigorous, firm, and obstinate resistance was ever presented. The constancy of our soliers and their heroic efforts at last were successful, and the position was taken after covering it with blood and dislodging thence the nemy, by the bayonet.

This first event appeared of itself to have ecided the day in our favour, but it was ot possible to put the enemy's column in otal disorder: our cavalry cut up at pleasure heir flank and rearguard, but marching always n a mass, they arrived at the narrow passes f Espejo, where having stationed themselves the Hill F. a new engagement was commenced which lasted more than one hour. It as sustained on my side by the No. 3 of Arauco, the Infantry of La Patria and several ther companies which entered the action one after the other. Finally, the brave battalions No. 1 of Coquimbo and No. 2, which had maintained our right, advanced upon the enemy and totally dispersed them; the avenues and all the pricipal passes were occupied by our cavalry.

General Osorio alone escaped with 200 horses, but it is probable he will yet be secured by the squadrons and other parties of soldiers which are close in the pursuit. All his Generals are among our prisoners the number of which amount at this day to 3000 men, and 29 Officers, besides the great part of their Commandants. The field of Battle is covered with 1000 dead—their parks of artillery, guns, hospitals with Surgeons, their military Chest with the respective Officers, and in short what composed or belonged to the Royal army, have been either killed, made prisoners, or remain in our possession.

I calculate our loss to be 1000 men in killed and wounded. As soon as the Staff has completed the positive detail, I shall have the honour of forwarding it to your Excellency as well as an account relative to the Officers, who have distinguished themselves most.

am exceedingly obliged to Genl. Balcarce his unwearied services. He has had the ght of the Army since the beginning of the mpaign, as also the Adjutant General of the ff, Aguirre with the other officers of the Staff d the Chief Surgeon D. Diego Paroissien.

The behaviour of the Engineer Dable has kewise merited my approbation and I am qually satisfied with that of my Adjutant O'Brian, Guzman and Escalada, the Secretary f the War Department, Zenteno, and my rivate Secretary Murzan.

I only regret my insufficiency to recommend n a competent manner, the conduct of all the officers to whose bravery and exertions, our country is indebted for the brilliant exploits of this day.

I beg you will have subjoined to this Letter, account of all the Chiefs, who have had the ory of engaging in this brilliant as well as severely contested action.

know that I offend the modesty of his Ex. ency the valiant supreme Director of the State Don Bernardo O'Higgins, but I must inform your Excellency, that being severely wounded, he mounted on horseback, and arrived in the field of battle at its conclusion, in consequence of which, I am sorry to add the wound has been rendered worse.

God preserve Your Excellency many years. Head quarters in Santiago, 9th April 1818—

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

*To H. E. the Supreme Director of the United Province of South America.*

N. B. The action began at 12 o'clock in the day and lasted till dusk.

The enemy's force consisted of 5,300 men of all arms—ours of 4,900.

## DEATH OF PRESIDENT PETION.

Mr. Hooper has favored us with the' Bee of Hayti, of the 3d April, published at Port au Prince—a pamphlet of 19 pages—which gives the details of the sickness, death, and burial of The President of Hayti, and the nomination and installation of Major-General Jean-Pierre Boyer, as his successor. Petion was in the 48th year of his age; and died on the 29th March, at Port-au-Prince. The event appeared to have covered the whole of that part of St. Domingo with mourning and grief; and every species of eloquence was employed to emblazon his virtues and services, and embalm his memory. Mourning salutes, fired every ten minutes, and repeated for 24 hours, announced the event in all parts of the Republic.

President Petion's biography occupies many pages of the' Bee' He was a native of St. Domingo, and born in 1770. His revolutionary career is delineated. His bravery in war, they say, was equalled only by his moderation in peace; and, that on the keystone of his monument it may be written—'He never caused a tear to flow from any eye.'

# THE COURIER.

JUNE 13 1818.

COBURG, MAY 30.

"The marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent with the Dowager Princess de Leinengen, was celebrated yesterday at nine o'clock in the evening. A discharge of artillery from the fortress announced the event. His Royal Highness arrived here on the 26th, but not being expected till the 27th, there was no time to make perparations for his solemn entry. The Princess de Leinengen had previously arrived. It is said, that the august pair will in the first place repair to the English Court, and afterwards return and reside in Germany.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 4.

"We are expecting the arrival of 6000 Prussian troops, part of whom are destined for the garrison of Aix-la-Chapelle, during the meeting of the Congress of Sovereigns. It is not certain that the Emperor Alexander will visit Paris previously to going to Aix-la-Chapelle.'

JUNE 16 1818.

A proof of the early period at which the harvest may be expected to commence is visible in a field of wheat in the Tithing of Penney Cross, the ears of which have attained their full size, and need only a little more rain to be fit for the sickle.—*Cornwall Paper.*

# MORNING POST

14 MAY 1818.

Theo May Constitution contains the following paragraph:—"Castlebar, May 4.—The Master of the ship Prudence, from New York, which arrived at Westport, states, that he fell in with several immense masses of floating ice, off Newfoundland—each of them, according to his description, larger and very much bigger than the great mountain Croagh Patrick, in our neighbourhood. He further states, we understand, that it is not at all unlikely that some of those icebergs may reach our shores. The cold was excessive as he passed them."

An elopement of a most disgraceful nature has taken place within these few days. The Lady is the wife of a Dignitary of the Church, and allied to noble and distinguished families. She has abandoned her home and a family of seven children, and has gone off with a young Noblemen, only about 17 or 18 years of age, whom, of course, she must have seduced. It was supposed that the young Nobleman was about to pay his addresses to one of her daughters. We have not learnt, that the place of her retreat has been ascertained,—Observer. 12 May.

We have learned, though not from positive authority, that the Earl of Sandwich died lately at Rome, where it is known that his Lordship had been for some time seriously ill. His Lordship was born in 1744. He is succeeded by his son George, Viscount Hinchinbrook, born February 13, 1773. Lady Templetoon is the only surviving daughter of the late Earl.—Evening Paper.

# THE CHAMPION.

JUNE 14th, 1818.

CHRISTIANA, MAY 15.—The greatest preparations are making in Norway for the coronation of King Charles, which is to take place in this City. It is about three hundred years ago that the last King, Christian the second, was crowned here, who was also King of Sweden; that Monarch was crowned at Opsloe, now Christiana, in the month of August 1514. Having been dethroned, he died a prisoner in Denmark.

An Article from Turin states, that two English ships of the line, a frigate, and a sloop, appeared off Algiers, on the 8th ult. to support the Remonstrances of the Sardinian Consul, who had for a long time fruitlessly complained of the sequestration and pillage of the cargo of a Piedmontese merchant vessel. The new Dey, at first alledged that he was not responsible for the acts of his predecessor; but in the end he yielded, and paid the sum claimed: promising also, at the same time, to restore the vessel (which had sailed for Alexandria,) and to make a suitable indemnification for the loss sustained. The plague continued its ravages at Algiers; the Dey had lost a son and a daughter and also one of his favourite attendants. The American squadran was, about the middle of last month, cruising off the African Coast.

## *DRAMATIC REVIEW.*

Covent Garden has been open this week for little other than the benefits of the performers; and Drury Lane has been this week closed—for the benefit of the proprietors.—Eighty thousand pounds of debt, seems to have astonished others, as well as Mr. Robins; but, for ourselves, we have long anticipated some such result. A managing committee of noblemen and gentlemen stood no chance of success:—nor any other managmeent with creditable feelings. The evil is in the exclusive privileges of the theatres; however contrary the effect of their patents may at first appear. The enormous size of the theatres are the consequence of this folly and injustice; and the size of the theatres the reason that an exclusive attention to the legitimate drama, is a hopeless and unrewarded exertion. Our theatres are only fitted for pantomime: and the proof is that pantomime is alone successful. It signifies little what is played, if we can neither see nor hear. The actors themselves are sensible of this. Kean knew that a lion would be more attractive than himself; and Liston, that an ass's head would be more grinned at than his own. And so it will continue till the common sense of the people is outraged into indignation, and the monopoly abolished. Mr. Liston's protege, the new performer at Covent Garden, made, according to report, a most disgusting debut; yet was his performance immediately after announced for repetition: so little regard have they for common sense, or common decency. But it is useless to dwell on these things, they are not to be put down by the press, unless the press would cordially unite, and perpetually bear on them, and that it will never do: we shall therefore revert to a pleasanter subject, though not a new one, Kean's performance of Hamlet.

Of all the characters in Shakespeare, Hamlet is, we conceive, the most difficult to appreciate rightly: yet new tragic performers are usually anxious to appear in it, and of the dozens we have seen, few have absolutely failed. The truth is, conception of character passes down from generation to generation, and the actor that regulates himself by this traditional standard, cannot with common genius, make any lamentable failure. Kemble had a great deal of this; and though we have been, on the whole, better satisfied with his representation of Hamlet than Mr. Kean's, the latter ventured more into the trackless region of originality, and as failure would have been punished for its temerity, success has a right to unusual applause. Kean's Hamlet, however, wants something of a quiet harmony. The minute touches which tell so forcibly in general, not only loose their effect in Hamlet, but destroy the beauty and unobtrusiveness of the character.—Hamlet must be studied as a whole:—and he will be understood better by what is said of him, than by what he himself says. His cue, or the concluding line of the last speaker, is not all that an actor need know of the other parts of the play. To find the real character of Hamlet we would have him traced where we believe he was never imagined to have been, into the court of his father; there, and there alone, we shall find him unencumbered with passion; and whatever feelings may, in the progress of the drama, disturb and agonise his soul, this feature should be clearly distinguishable. In the pursuit of his object, Hamlet, as presented to us, is always irregular. At one moment his lagging spirit is hurried to impetuosity, and, in an instant, that impetuosity sinks into listless inaction. Shakespeare does not stop to tell us the cause of his inconsistences: nay, the obstructions, and the excitements, are not unfrequently the phantoms of his imagination: and to gain a complete knowledge of the springs of action, we must well know the character of the man unincumbered with passion. The feigned insanity of Hamlet is supposed to cover all his irregularities: but it has been suggested, whether, with a noble nature, harrassed and oppressed with the part he is compelled to act, Hamlet is not in fact insane:—not grossly and obtrusively so, but with such a dereliction from right reason, as a connection of distressing circumstances does not unfrequently produce a great, a good, but sanguine and sensative disposition: and under such circumstances, a feigned madnes is a very probable agency to be employed.

In Kean's representation, the finest scene is with Ophelia. Kemble entirely mistook it. To the cruelty with which he treated her, he had, apparently no reluctance. The part we least like in Kean, is the address to his father's spirit. To have its true effect, it must be delivered with breathless astonishment; and the only feeling that can be allowed to mingle with it, is of affectionate reverence. But Mr. Kean lays his emphasis with more than usual precision; and emphasis supposes a greater command both of mind and nerve, than Hamlet was likely to prosess on that occasion. We have too, sometimes imagined, that Mr. Kean particularly addresses the passage—

> Fie on't! oh fie! 'tis an unweeded garden,
> That grows to seed; things rank & gross in nature.
> Possess it merely:—

to his uncle's court, which has just left the stage. Now, to us it appears one of those philosophical speculations, with which Hamlet dreamt away his life, and to relate to the world at large, of which he was before speaking. But we have done with these trifling objections. The play itself appeals rather to the heart and the understanding, than he eye, and will ever be infinitely more delightful in the closet than on the stage, be the player who may.

## *RUINS OF ANTIQUITY.*

The ruins of an ancient habitation have been recently discovered at Perigueux, in France. They are very extensive. and consist chiefly of cement, bricks of various forms, pavements, marbles, and other monuments of the same kind. The most remarkable pavement presents a surface of twenty-four feet by twelve, with a Mosaic of twelve feet by six, in the middle. Its chief ornaments are, six forms of roses in rather a bad taste, and some circles and squares. White, yellow, black, and red are the only colours employed. The rest of the surface, outside the Mosaic, is of cement, presenting large circles formed by dark pebbles. The execution on the whole, is rather bad. It seems to be a work of the fifth century. A bronze fibula, two medals of the younger Constantine, rather common, and a bronze mould for small ornaments, are the only remarkable objects discovered in the excavation.

The town of Perigueux already basted of the ruins of a Temple of Venus, and an Amphitheatre.

EARLY RISING.—The difference between rising every morning at Six and at Eight, in the course of forty years, supposing a man retired to rest at the same time, amounts 29,200 hours, or three years one hundred and twenty one days and sixteen hours. which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that it is the same as if ten years of life were added, in which we could command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds, or the dispatch of business.

The gold medal, given by the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the best English Ode, the subject, Imperial and Papal Rome, has been adjudged to Charles Edward Long, Esq. of Trinity College.

# LAW.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE, 9.

### LIBEL.

THE KING, ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE MARQUIS OF EXETER, V. DRAKARD.

Mr. Gurney shewed cause against a rule obtained at the commencement of the Term by Mr. Clarke calling upon Mr. Drakard, of Stamford, to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for printing in his Newspaper, in the month of March last, a scandalous and defamatory libel upon the young Marquis of Exeter, in the form of a letter addressed to his Lordship, reflecting upon his moral conduct towards the female inhabitants of Stamford.

It will be recollected that when the Rule was moved for, the Court expressed some doubt of the propriety of granting it, inasmuch as the Noble Marquis's affidavit did not sufficiently traverse the statement respecting his conduct in the alleged libel. The letter in question indirectly charged him with various acts of indecorum, and the violation of decency towards the young ladies of the town, whom it was stated he treated with libertine freedom—that he was in the habit of parading the streets up and down all day long, on horseback & on foot, under the auspices of a Captain Percy—rudely staring young women out countenance, as they stood at their father's windows—hissing others in the most public manner—peeping into windows of private houses, and winking at females of respectable character—misconducting himself in like manner at the public theatre—presuming upon his lordly rank, to take liberties, and insult young females, to the great annoyance of the whole town and to the violation of public decency and decorum.

Mr. Gurney, said that in desiring the Court to interpose by the extraordinary mode of criminal information, it was the universal rule to call upon the party seeking such a remedy to negative the defamatory allegations, plainly, pointedly, and unequivocally—nay in such a manner that perujry could be assigned upon the affidavit, Now, on the present occasion, the affidavit of the Noble Lord, instead of containing a distinct denial of the facts set forth in the alleged libel, he contented himself with a commentary upon the supposed intention of the publisher in writing the letter, without condescending upon a distinct traverse of the circumstances set forth—he satisfied himself with asserting "that such insinuations and statements were groundless, false, and malicious," The matters charged against the Noble Lord, were, that he was in the habit of riding and walking in the streets of Stamford, and conducting himself in an indecent manner towards the females of the town—that he also

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conducted himself in like manner in the box lobbies of the theatre, to the great violation of decorum & propriety. These matters were not sufficiently denied, and therefore the Noble Lord was not entitled to ask the Court for a criminal information. The Noble Lord's affidavit was supported by that of Captain Percy, who also stated that on all occasions he had of observing the conduct of the Noble Lord, he always demeaned himself in a manner becoming a young Nobleman towards his tenants. Now what that demeanour was, it was very difficult to imagine from the terms of this affidavit.

Lord Ellenborough.—Why, he means with courtesy and kindness, and not with an abuse of his station.

Mr. Gurney said, that he had the affidavits of several persons who gave a different account of the Noble Lord's conduct.

Those affidavits he had shewn to his Learned Friend, and he was bound now to read them to the Court.

Mr. Clark objected to the reading of the affidavits, on the ground that the deponent only spoke from hearsay, without naming who the persons were from whom they received their information.

Mr. Gurney contended that he was at liberty to lay before the court such affidavits, as would afford a sufficient apology for the publication. The Court, a in such a case as this, would not receive the affidavits subject to the same strictness as viva voce evidence. He had, however, several affidavits which were free from this objection, and amongst others that of Mr. Drakard himself, who stated facts which came within his own knowledge and personal observation. The effect of these affidavits went to shew, that Lord Exeter and Captain Percy were in the constant habit of riding up and down the streets of Stamford, looking in at the windows, and actually staring the daughters of respectable inhabitants out of countenance, then returning, before they had gone fifty yards, to the same amusement—observing the same conduct at the windows of ladies' schools and milliners' shops. It was unnecessary, however, to detail all these affidavits, it being sufficient for the defendant to offer such an apology, as he humbly hoped would be sufficient to discharge the rule for a criminal information. It was sworn that the Noble Lord was in the habit of repeating his improper conduct fifty times a day.

Lord Ellenborough—Give us a sample of your affidavits, which state any particular facts.

Mr. Gurney then read the affidavit of an individual, whose name was mentioned, stating that deponent was acquainted with a respectable inhabitant of Stamford, who had two daughters remarkable for their beauty, and that he had observed Lord Exeter and Captain Percy pass up the high street, and repeatedly look up at the window where the young ladies were sitting, and as repeatedly drive them from their seats by the rudeness of their conduct, and returning at intervals to enjoy the same kind of sport,

Lord Ellenborough—Are these facts stated in such a manner, that they might be the subject of actual trial?

Mr. Gurney replied in the affirmative, and added that the affidavits stated that these gentlemen were in the continual habit of parading the streets in this manner fifty times a day. He also read the affidavits of a lady, who keeps a boarding-school at Stamford, and another lady named Bolland, a milliner in the town, both of whom bore testimony to the annoying conduct of the Noble Lord and his military friend towards the females under their care respectively.

Mr. Clarke said, that if the Court thought these affidavits a sufficient answer to the application for a criminal information, he should not press the matter further. Lord Exeter did not deny his walking in the streets of Stamford, but he totally denied the truth of the scandalous matters contained in the libel.

Lord Ellenborough.—The repetition of the act complained of—the sort of staring into windows, repeated so many times, imports the conclusion that something of the kind did pass; and therefore that which is made matter of complaint on his part, is not sufficiently made out to warrant a criminal information. He may go before the Grand Jury, but there is no ground made out for a criminal information.

Mr. Clark—This young Nobleman is only 18 years of age.

Lord Ellenborough could not say whether it is a libel or not.

Mr. Justice Bayley—You have the power of proceeding before the Grand Jury, and that very promptly.

Mr. Gurney assured the Court that there had been no repetition of publication of this kind, and Mr. Drakard swore that he had not sold more than two copies of the paper beyond his regular circulation.—Rule discharged.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

9th JUNE.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the House, when, only 26 Members being present, an adjournment until to-morrow necessarily took place.

A Message from the Lords announced, that their Lordships did not insist on the amendments made by them in Alien Bill.

Mr. Brougham brought up a Report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the Abuses of Charitable Institutions for the Education of the poor.

It was ordered to be printed.

ALIENS.

Lord Castlereagh, in calling the attention of the House to this subject, said, he really could not anticipate any opposition to the Bill, for which he was about to have the honour of moving. For whatever difference of opinion might exist with respect to any particular branch of the question, no person, he was persuaded, would maintain that it was desirable to allow foreigners to obtain all the privileges of naturalization, merely by the purchase of the Stock of a Banking Company. It appeared, that besides the privileges conferred on the Alien purchasers of the Bank of Scotland Stock, there were some Corporations in the United Kingdom, which had the faculty not of absolutely naturalizing foreigners who became members of them, but of making them denizens, without the consent of the Crown. It never could have been intended by the Legislature for a small sum thus paid by Aliens to these Corporations, to incorporate them into the constitution without regard to their number or qualifications.

Sir J. Mackintosh rose, by no means to oppose the motion. The sting of the clause on which it was founded was the retrospective part of it, that most outrageous, that most violent attack on justice, public faith, and private property. But he should be very scrupulous in adopting any hasty step especially after what had been developed within the last 14 days. What a series of discoveries had been made by the Ministers of the Crown during those 14 days. Before the Alien Bill passed the House of Commons, they were not aware of the existence of the Scotch Act. That was the first discovery. When the Bill came from the House of Lords they were not aware that the clause which had been added to it was a money clause. That was the second discovery. They had since ascertained that there were other Corporate Bodies in the United Kingdom, a share of whose stock gave to Aliens the whole or a part of the privileges which they derived from becoming possessed of a share of the stock of the Bank of Scotland. That was the third discovery. The inference was, that the House ought to be very cautious in adopting any measure recommended to them by a Government which was compelled to plead guilty to a series of gross blunders & mistakes—a Government which had been so discreditably negligent in informing itself with respect to an important proposition that it had submitted to Parliament.

Mr, Brougham expressed his approbation of the Bill, as all retrospect was abandoned in it. He had, however, to propose to the Noble Lord one proposition which was necessary to make the measure bona fide prospective; and that was, instead of enacting that the provisions of the Bill should become operative "immediately after the passing of the Act," to specify a particular day—say Thursday or Friday. It should be recollected that the place where the purchases of Stock were to be made was 100 miles from this metropolis. Suppose on Wednesday morning next an Alien in Edinburgh, who could not by possibility have heard what were the provisions of the present Bill, purchased Bank of Scotland Stock, became in consequence naturalized, and bought an estate—the consequence of enacting that the operation of this Bill should commence immediately after the passing of the Act, would be that although the Bill did not profess to be retrospective, such Alien would incur the forfeiture of his land.

Leave was then given, and the Bill brought in, and read a first time.

Lord Castlereagh, in moving the second reading of the Bill, contended, that sufficient notice had been given to all parties concerned, by the introduction of the clause in the Lords, and still more by the notice which he had given on Saturday, to all bona fide land purchasers whom that notice had reached, to expect the measure which he had proposed.

Mr. Brougham was quite sorry now to find that the Noble Lord had departed from the course which he understood him to have agreed to follow, namely that the Bill should have no retrospective effect. He was sorry also not to be able to be convinced of the soundness of any one of the principles of the Noble Lord, and more especially because he considered them to violate some of the most important principles of legislation. He begged leave to protest against the Noble Lord's doctrine of notice.—Said the Noble Lord, "Did I not give notice in my place on Saturday?"—Why, what if he did so?—What is his notice more than mine, or more than the notice of any other Member in the House?—Why then because the Noble Lord had given notice of his intention to propose a certain measure, were all the Lieges to be held concluded by such notice from availing themselves of their right of property, and to have these rights violated? This was going the whole length of giving that retrospective effect to the measure, which it had been understood by all was not to be given to it (hear, hear!)

Lord Folkestone said, the conduct of Ministers exhibited on this occasion the same inconsistency which had marked it throughout the whole of the last and present sessions. They now said it was necessary to the security of the country that this measure should pass in an unprecedented manner. One of them lately argued, in a very elaborate manner, that it was necessary it should have a retrospective effect. How could the House and the country confide in those who argued, three days ago, that it was necessary for the measure to have a retrospective effect, when they saw them come down now and propose it without that which was said to be essential to it.

The Bill was then read a second time, committed, the Report received and taken into consideration, and the Bill read a third time and passed.

Wednesday. June 10.

At half past one o'clock the Speaker took the Chair.

ALIEN BILL.

A Message from the Lords announced their Lordships assent to the Bill preventing Aliens, until the 25th March, 1819, from being naturalized, or from being or becoming denizens, under certain limitations.

Mr. Goulburn presented Copies of Correspondence.—Ordered to be printed.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce observed, that he had received information on which he could depend, that the Slave Trade was openly carrying on to a great extent in the French Colonies on the N. W. coast of Africa, and that this inhuman practice was accompanied by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, murders having been committed by wholesale in its prosecution. As it was extremely desirable to prevent the possibility of any effectual revival of this detestable traffic, and as one great means of doing so would be to ascert in, as far as it was practicable to do so, the real facts of the case, he would move that an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House, Copies of any Communications that had been received by his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, concerning the carrying on of the Slave Trade on the N. W. coast of Africa.

Lord Castlereagh was not at all suprised at the commendable vigilance of his Honourable Friend on this interesting subject. He could assure his Honourable Friend, that every disposition was manifested by the French Government to put an end on their part to the traffic in Slaves; but his Honourable Friend must be aware how difficult it was to cause a trade of that kind suddenly & entirely to cease in any colony, more especially when that colony had but recently passed into the possession of the power by which it was held. It must be highly satisfactory to his Honourable Friend and to all the advocates of humanity to reflect, that in the late Session of the French Chambers, the Law for the abolition of the Slave Trade passed both the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Peers by very large majorities consisting, he believed, of nine-tenths of the Members of both Chamber; and this was the more gratifying, as his Honourable Friend must be well aware, from his experience in this country, how difficult it was, in case where the property of individuls was implicated to a great extent, to carry into effect measures by which that property was diminished in value. Although he was apprehensive with his Honourable Friend that considerable mischief had taken place in the quarter alluded to, yet he by no means believed that it was to the extent reported. With respect to his Honourable Friend's motion, as the information for which he wished was not in such a shape as would allow of its production, and as, even if it were so, it could hardly be produced in the present Session, and as his Honourable Friend had, by calling the attention of the House to the subject, effected in some measure the object which he had in view, he was desirous that his Honourable Friend would withdraw it.

Mr. Wilberforce assented. At the same time he added, that there was another Power—Portugal on which every means had hitherto been tried in vain to induce her to relinquish this traffic. He trusted, however, that our Government would persevere in their efforts on this subject, and that those efforts would soon be crowned with success.

Lord Castlereagh begged to add one fact in corroboration of what he had already stated with respect to the disposition of the French Government. It was known to his Honourable Friend, that the Governor of the Island of Bourbon had been recalled by the French Government, in consequence of his conduct respecting the Slave Trade. Another Governor of the French Colony had recently been treated in a similar way. As to Portugal, he heartily concurred with his Honourable Friend in hoping that that Power, which happily was now the only one in the world by which the Slave Trade was sanctioned, might soon be induced to remove this stain from its character.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Soon after two o'clock the Usher of the Black Rod required the attendance of the House in the House of Lords.

The Speaker and the Members present (to the number of about 80) accordingly attended.

When the Members of the House of Commons returned to their House after the dissolution, divested of their legislative character, Mr. Manners Sutton, the late Speaker, offered to read the Speech at the Table, as is usual after a prorogation.

Mr. Tierney objected to any such proceeding, as implying some approbation of this mode of dissolution, which he considered as an insult to Parliament.

Mr. M. Sutton observed, that he had consulted Mr. Hatsell this morning on a case where there was no precedent, there having been no such dissolution since that of the Oxford Parliament, in the reign of Charles II. The difficulty did not depend on the Members present being no longer a House of Parliament. That circumstance equally existed in the case of a prorogation. But the peculiar difficulty of this case consisted in his being no longer a Speaker.

Lord Castlereagh said, that the Gentlemen present might incur a præmunire, if they appeared to deliberate as a House of Commons.

It was remarked, that there could be no harm in a conversation between Mr. C. M. Sutton and his Friends round the Table.—The Speech was not read.—The House then separated.

## *VARIETIES.*

### INSCRIPTION.

*For the Tomb erected to the Memory of the Marquess of Anglesea's Leg, deposited at Waterloo.*

HERE rests,—and let no saucy knave
Presume to sneer or laugh,
To learn that mouldering in this grave
Is laid a—*British Calf!*
For he who writes these lines, is sure,
That those who read the whole,
Will find such laugh were premature,
For here too. lies—*a sole.*
And here,—*five little ones* repose,
Twin born, with other five;
Unheeded by their brethern—*Toes*
Who all are now alive.
A leg and foot,—to speak more plain,
Rest here,—of one commanding;
Who tho' his wits he may retain,
Last—*half his understanding!*
Who, when the guns, with murder fraught,
Pour'd bullets thick as hail;
Could only in this way be brought,
To give the foe—*Leg Bail!*
And, now in England just as gay,
As in the battle brave;
Goes to the Rout, Review or Play,
With—one *foot in the Grave*;
Fortune in vain has shewn her spite,
For he will still be found,
Should England's sons engage in fight,
Resolved to stand his ground.
But Fortune's Pardon I must beg,
She wished not to *disarm*,
And when she—lopped the Heros, Leg!
She did not seek his harm.
And but indulged a harmless whim,
Since he could walk with *one*:
She saw—*Two* legs were lost on him.
Who *never deign'd to run!*

*February 10th*, 1818.

*BOMBAY:*—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.